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LD021306 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Shipping Attacks—Iranian speedboats fired at an Indian oil tanker off the Dubayy coast the night of 1 October, Radio Monte Carlo reported, noting that the attack sparked off fires which were later extinguished. An earlier Iraqi air strike in the Gulf had targeted an Australian fishing trawler, according to IRNA, which cited reports that the vessel was sinking after a hit on the captain's cabin. The Iranian agency also maintained that those responsible for the 30 September attack on two Japanese tankers "have not yet been identified." Nevertheless, the Japanese Foreign Ministry protested to Iran over the attacks on the Japanese tankers, KYODO noted, citing an official who expressed concern that the attacks may have "a negative effect on the friendly relations between the two countries."

Iraqi Air Raids—A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced Iraqi air strikes on communications stations in Ilam and Karand, and on oil installations in Bagh-e Malek. Tehran radio confirmed that Iraqi raids damaged "industrial units" in Ilam, Bakhtaran, and Khuzestan Provinces, adding that several civilians were killed or wounded. Another Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses stated that three Iraqi civilians were killed in Iran's ongoing artillery bombardment of Basra.

Iranian Oil—The U.S. embargo on the purchase of Iranian oil is "nothing but a propaganda ploy," Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh asserted in an interview reported by Tehran television. Iran does not sell oil to the United States directly, he added, and the U.S. decision will not affect Iranian oil exports. According to IRNA, Aqazadeh also stated that recent Iraqi attacks have not caused any "lull" in Iranian oil exports.

Lufthansa Flights—The FRG carrier Lufthansa announced its decision to suspend flights to Tehran following an incident in which a Lufthansa airliner turned back from the Iranian capital because of tracer fire in the night sky, DPA reported.

Tunisia

New Premier—Tunis radio broadcast a 2 October statement by the information minister announcing President Habib Bourguiba's decision to relieve Rachid Sfar from his posts as prime minister and secretary general of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (DSP). Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali was appointed prime minister and DSP secretary general in place of Sfar, who agreed to be nominated as speaker of the House of Representatives. The statement also noted appointments to various other posts, including that of DSP director.

Fundamentalists—An Islamic Tendency Movement member residing in Paris was put under "effective house arrest" by French authorities, AFP reported. Habib Mokni was sentenced in absentia to 20 years hard labor at the trial of 90 Islamic fundamentalists which ended in Tunis on 27 September, AFP added.

Lebanon

Phalangist Party—A Phalangist source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused a "minority" within the party of trying to hamper party activity by submitting resignations or threatening to do so, adding that this contrasts with the "democratic" path followed by the Phalangist Party leadership. The "misguided minority faction" is acting from "narrow personal interests," the source contended, and its actions could "negatively affect" President Amin al-Jumayyil's mission in the United States. Further resignations could disrupt the president's moves and distract his attention from his contacts and consultations, the source warned.

Mine—Beirut radio claimed that the Israeli Navy laid a sea mine which was discovered off the Tyre coast by the Amal Movement's "navy" and brought ashore.

Israel

Shim'on Peres said there has been a "significant change" in Israeli-PRC relations as a result of his UN meetings with his PRC counterpart. The foreign minister was speaking in an interview with Jerusalem radio upon his return from New York. Regarding his meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Peres said Shevardnadze had quoted Gorbachev's remarks to the Syrian president that "it is an anomaly that there are no normal relations" with Israel.

Libya-Sudan

A trade agreement was signed by Sudanese and Libyan trade and transport officials in Khartoum following 4 days of talks, SUNA reported. The agreement, which was also reported by JANA, included cooperation in oil, transport, and telecommunications.

Inter-Arab Affairs

'Abd al-Majid, Al-Masri Back Shultz Visit

JN301423 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York]

[Text] The Egyptian and Jordanian foreign ministers have welcomed Shultz' visit to the region. Following his meeting with Shultz last night, Dr 'Isnat 'Abd al-Majid told us that the visit indicates the U.S. Administration's continuing desire to be an active partner in the peace process. He said there is a new development in the U.S. position and U.S. support for the idea of an international conference. We consider this to be a new step, the minister added.

Shultz' visit to the region in 2 weeks has surprised everyone. In a statement to us, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said that Shultz' visit to the region had no preparatory moves. Shultz has not discussed this visit with us in New York.

Al-Masri noted: We welcome this visit and hope that it will mean a renewed interest in Middle Eastern issues, particularly the international conference, since this visit comes just prior to Shultz' visit to Moscow and his talks with Shevardnadze.

Al-Masri added: We believe that the Middle East issue will be an important topic in the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks.

Al-Masri described another dimension of the visit by stating: The visit shows U.S. interest in the region's issues, especially following the decisive U.S. position on Iran.

As for the question Shultz' visit raises concerning whether there is a new initiative to effect a breakthrough, Al-Masri noted: If the United States and Israel accept the principle of convening the international conference, most of the obstacles will be removed. What will remain will be an agreement on certain general topics on which there is already a sort of agreement. From the start, we believed that an agreement on the principle of convening the conference should first be obtained from the United States and Israel before moving on to discussing details. However, we have so far not yet heard official U.S. or Israeli support for the international conference.

However, the minister said: We have not so far reached a dead end concerning the conference. Perhaps the success of the big five [Security Council members] in maintaining a unified stand on Security Council Resolution No 598 to end the Gulf war might be a good start for their cooperation in terms of the international conference and the Palestinian problem.

Saudi Minister on Gulf Cease-Fire Efforts

LD020043 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2355 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (SPA)—In New York today, the 7-member Arab committee commissioned to follow developments in the Iraq-Iran war held a meeting under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister. The meeting was held on the sidelines of the 42d United Nations General Assembly session.

The foreign minister stated that those attending the meeting had discussed efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598. He stressed the importance of preserving the unity of the resolution and the Security Council in order to continue efforts aimed at implementing the resolution as soon as possible.

Prince Sa'ud noted that the time factor is significant and important since wasting time not only means further destruction but also exposes the horizons of peace to greater danger as tension escalates.

He expressed his hope that the UN secretary general's efforts will quickly crystalize and the results of these contacts be submitted to the UN Security Council as soon as possible.

This evening Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The two discussed issues of mutual interest.

The foreign minister attended a luncheon at noon today given by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in honor of the GCC foreign ministers.

Riyadh Seminar on ARABSAT Detailed

LD301256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 30 Sep (SPA)—Engineer Muhammad 'Uthman 'Abd al-Ghaffar 'Uthman, the director of ARABSAT's operational administration, has stated that he expects that the regional earth stations in Sudan, Libya, and Syria will become operational this year and that the earth stations of the Republic of Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Somalia will become operational during 1988.

In a research paper submitted to the seminar on ARABSAT currently meeting at King Sa'ud University in Riyadh, he pointed out that there are currently 14 earth stations operating with ARABSAT, in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the UAE, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Morocco, Mauritania, the YAR, and the PDRY. He indicated that there are currently three networks for local communications working with ARABSAT. These are owned by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Eng 'Uthman additionally announced that he expects that during this year, the Libyan network for local communication will also work with ARABSAT.

He specified that six satellite channels have been leased to a private Arab company to be used for television relays and other specialized services that do not fall within the framework of concessions granted to Arab states' ministries of telecommunications and information.

Eng 'Uthman then referred to the ARABSAT operational system's future plan and said he expects that during the first half of 1988, the ARABSAT system's earth sector will be completed following completion of all regional earth stations and the transfer of most local networks to ARABSAT operations. [passage omitted]

He also discussed ARABSAT's earth sector and noted that there are regional earth stations possessing 11-meter dishes distributed in the member states' capital cities and specializing in relaying regional telephone and television services among the Arab countries' local earth stations. These earth stations have 11-, 6-, or 4.5-meter dishes that relay local telephone and television services within each country between urban and rural areas. Other earth stations possessing 3-meter dishes are distributed in towns and rural areas for receiving communal educational television programs. Additional earth stations have dishes of various diameters and specialize in relaying special services between towns in one country or between a number of member states.

It should recalled that ARABSAT's space sector is comprised of two satellites in orbit. The first of these was launched on 8 February 1985 and is located at 19 degrees east, and the second was launched on 17 June and is located at 26 degrees east. The latter is now being used as the primary satellite for relaying telecommunication services between the Arab administrations. These two are in addition to a third satellite which is stored on earth as a reserve satellite. It can be launched in the event of an orbital malfunction occurring in the two satellites or in the event of the two orbiting satellites becoming saturated with traffic.

The control network of ARABSAT satellites is comprised of a main control station in Saudi Arabia that came on line on 7 February 1985 and a supporting control station in Tunisia that became operational in July 1985.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Forces in YAR

JN291930 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, inspected the Sabra and Shatila forces in the YAR the day before yesterday. He was accompanied by Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, PLO Executive Committee member; Brother Bassam Abu Sharif, PLO Central Council member; and Brigadier General Mansur al-Sharif, commander of the 'Ayn Jalut Forces in Egypt.

Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech stressing the PLO's insistence on the continuation of armed and political struggle to achieve our Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and their own independent state with holy Jerusalem as its capital.

Regarding the situation in the Palestinian people's camps in Lebanon, Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO had responded positively to the initiative made by the Unification and Liberation Movement and other national forces, adding that the initiative was paralyzed by other sides. He affirmed: The defense of the camps and the Palestinian rifle is an irrevocable decision.

He also touched on the U.S. Administration's decision to close down the PLO Information Office in Washington. He said: If Reagan believes that by closing down the Washington office he can end relations between the Palestinian and American peoples, he is mistaken. If he believes this will isolate the PLO, he is also mistaken, because the PLO has a place in the heart of everyone who loves peace and freedom in the world.

At the end of his speech, Abu 'Ammar talked about the militant relations between the Palestinian revolution and the Yemeni September revolution. He congratulated Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, leader of the Yemeni revolution, on the 25th anniversary of this revolution. He said: Our brotherly and strong alliance with the Yemeni revolution is so profound that we stand as one line in our one battle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy.

Reportage on 'Arafat Visit To Yugoslavia

For Yugoslav media coverage of the visit by PLO Executive Council Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Yugoslavia, including talks held with SFRY Presidency President Lazar Mojsov, see the Yugoslav section of the 29 September *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Palestine Central Council To Meet in Tunisia

LD011236 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Tunis, 1 Oct--The Palestine Central Council will hold its first meeting in Tunisia next week. It was learned from Palestinian sources at the PNC that the Central Council will discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in the occupied Arab territories. It will also talk about the Middle East international peace conference and the efforts exerted in this regard, as well as a number of administrative and organizational matters.

The Palestine Central Council constitutes a link between the PNC and the PLO Executive Committee. It consists of 93 members representing the various Palestinian groups and independent personalities.

DFLP's Hawatimah, USSR's Polyakov Meet

JN301515 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah met in Sanaa today with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern and North African Countries Administration in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet side stressed the need for complete implementation of the agreement to end the war in Lebanon and emphasized the need for a speedy rectification of the alliance between Syria and the PLO to confront the bilateral and unilateral solutions in view of the progress in efforts to convene an international conference. The Soviet side also voiced Moscow's interest in convening an Arab summit to unify the Arab stand on the Gulf war and an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

PFLP Denounces Jordanian-Palestinian Party

JN301508 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The PFLP Political Bureau has denounced what it called the feverish efforts by certain suspect Palestinian figures in occupied Palestinian territory to obtain an official license from the Israeli occupation authorities to establish a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation party. The PFLP Political Bureau spokesman said this move is part of efforts to create suspect alternatives to the PLO and to carry out the plot of normalization of relations preparatory to holding bilateral direct negotiations.

Algeria

Ibrahimi Meets with Shultz, Others at UN

LD012106 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] On the fringes of the 42d UN General Assembly in New York, the Algerian foreign minister is today taking part in a ministerial meeting of the Islamic Conference. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify the position of the Islamic states with regard to the agenda of the UN General Assembly. Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also met with his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, today. Algerian diplomats and U.S. Under Secretary of State Richard Murphy were also present. The subject of the meeting was bilateral cooperation and prospects for its development, in addition to several topical international matters concerning the situation in the Maghreb, Chad, the Middle East, and the Gulf.

In New York, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also met with his counterparts from Kuwait, Albania, Nepal, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka.

President Bendjedid Receives Angola's Dos Santos

LD012336 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid and President dos Santos, along with delegations of their two countries, held Algerian-Angolan political talks this afternoon. These talks, which took place at Al-Mithaq Residence, were devoted to bilateral relations and to matters of joint interest. The Angolan head of state arrived in Algiers this afternoon at the Houari Boumedienne Airport, where he was met by President Chadli Bendjedid and others. President dos Santos came from Portugal, where he had been on a 4-day official visit.

New Envoys Present Credentials to Bendjedid

PM011554 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Sep 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Four New Ambassadors Present Credentials to President Chadli Bendjedid"]

[Excerpt] The new ambassadors of Australia, John Norman Skinner; the FRG, Wilfried Hofman; Mali, Toure Mahamane; and Nigeria, Pius Ikpefuan Ayewoh, presented their credentials to President and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid yesterday. [passage omitted]

Chad

Cabinet Views Possible Resumed Fighting

AB011955 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The Chad-Libya conflict was discussed this morning at the ordinary cabinet meeting chaired by El Hadj Hissein Habre, the head of state. [passage omitted] Here is a report on the cabinet meeting read by Adoum Moussa Seif, minister of information and civic orientation and government spokesman:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] The cabinet listened very attentively to a report on the visit made by His Excellency President Hissein Habre to Lusaka, where he took an active part in the OAU ad hoc committee's meeting on the Chad-Libya conflict. After deliberations on this report, the cabinet expressed happiness with the outcome of the Lusaka summit, which unveiled Libya's real intentions in the face of efforts to solve this conflict. The cabinet drew the attention of the nation and of international opinion to Libya's intensive military preparations in the nation's north and east, as well as to Al-Qadhdhafi's confessed desire to ridicule the OAU ad hoc committee's recent decision calling on him to consolidate the cease-fire and to produce documents concerning his claims on the Aozou Strip between now and January 1988.

In the face of this Libyan attitude, it would not be surprising if fighting should resume. The Chadian people must be ready for all sacrifices to achieve the final victory. [end recording]

Egypt

'Abd al-Majid on Shultz Visit, Arab League

JN011408 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Interview with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Huda Tawfiq in New York; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Tawfiq] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister: Shultz' visit acquires a special importance at a time when the peace process is actually frozen. What is the significance of Shultz' visit to the region?

['Abd al-Majid] In my opinion, this visit indicates the United States' adherence to its stand as an active partner in the move toward peace. This is something that is desirable and necessary. I believe peace efforts should be pursued. It is within this framework that we view the visit by the U.S. secretary of state. God willing, we shall discuss with him everything that advances the peace process.

[Tawfiq] Generally speaking, what are the positive indications?

['Abd al-Majid] First, the various states unanimously approve an international conference. Then, there is in Israel a strong tendency to accept an international conference. Moreover, here in the United States we saw how the American Jewish Congress embraced the idea of an international conference for the first time. This is an important step because the Americans, particularly the

American Jews, have always fully supported Israel. Today we find a stand supporting an international conference. Moreover, we sense from the UN meetings—and all states are talking about an international conference—that this is the only way to move toward peace.

[Tawfiq] Your Excellency said in Washington that the Arab League has become a dead body. This stirred much clamor. We are approaching an extraordinary summit and all the Arab countries are pinning hopes on it. What is your opinion of first, the Arab League and second, the extraordinary summit?

['Abd al-Majid] The Arab League is an organization that has rendered great services to the Arab world. However, I do not think that it has performed its duty properly with regard to recent crises and the state of fragmentation faci g the Arab world. Sometimes we must call things by their proper names without fearing certain stands. Nevertheless, we greatly hope the Arab League will restore its position and perform the desired services for the Arab world. I believe there are excellent, sincere, and faithful elements in the Arab League, but regrettably the Arab League has in the past few years been unable to do anything about the Arab situation. This does not mean it cannot restore its past position. Egypt hopes the Arab League will regain its strength and prestige in the Arab world.

Meets With Peres

NC012154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] United Nations, 1 Oct (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in New York today. Their talks focused on the chances of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East and on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' forthcoming visit to the region. [Passage omitted]

Soviet Envoy Comments on Trade Relations

PM011335 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 23 Sep 87 p 1

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar report: "Government Rejects Soviet Participation in Funding Economic Projects"]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has refused to submit a list of second 5-year plan projects to the Soviet Union, which has persisted in seeking to partly finance them. *Al-Wafd* has learned that the Soviet trade delegation's visit, which was due in September, has been postponed until the first week of November on the pretext that the Planning Ministry has not yet outlined Egyptian projects and needs which will be presented to the Soviet side as part of a 3-year long-term trade cooperation agreement. The value of the projects will total 3 billion computational pounds sterling.

Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev confirmed at a news conference held yesterday that the problem of calculating the value of the pound sterling is still blocking progress in economic and trade relations between Cairo and Moscow. The Soviet ambassador pointed to the fact that Economy Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa and Central Bank Governor Dr Salah Hamid promised to harmonize the present computational pound sterling exchange rate with the exchange rate in other states. Zhuravlev said the volume of trade between the two states last year did not exceed $50 million, despite the official announcement that it reached 650 million pounds sterling.

The Soviet ambassador in Cairo added that the overall value of present contracts between Cairo and Moscow as of the beginning of September is only $100 million, despite the facilities offered by the Soviet Union to Egypt, which are far better than the terms offered by other states. Dr al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister, indefinitely postponed his visit to Moscow, scheduled for the middle of last July, despite an official invitation extended to him by the Soviet leadership. In addition, the visit of Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, to Cairo was postponed from last week to a date which is still to be determined.

During the conference, the Soviet ambassador affirmed that Soviet technicians are best able to deal with any damage or repairs to the turbines of the High Dam. The Egyptian Government previously relied on U.S. technicians for this work. In New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to discuss all international issues of concern to both states.

Air Defense Head on E-2C Early Warning Planes

NC011852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Adil Khalil, air defense commander, has announced that the components of an automatic guidance and control system have arrived in Egypt. He added that they are currently being assembled and tested. The air defense commander disclosed that evaluation tests will continue until the end of the year to prepare for the new system's entry into service in 1988. Lt Gen Khalil pointed out that the system will be linked to the new E-2C early warning aircraft which Egypt acquired recently. He said that pilots and co-pilots are currently receiving special training in view of the complex systems required to transmit information through the new system to the ground.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, the air defense commander said that two E-2C planes have arrived in Egypt. He revealed that the five planes included in Egypt's contract with the United States that have yet to be delivered will continue to arrive until the end of 1988. Thus, Lt Gen Khalil added, the Egyptian air defense system, which is one of the most modern in the world,

will be complete. The system includes an automatic guidance and control system, air-borne radar systems, and ground systems to receive information transmitted by the aircraft. There will also be a computer system to assess the flight situation and assist in decisionmaking.

The air defense commander asserted that Egypt is constantly following up innovations in the field of air defense systems to make them compatible with continuous developments in the manufacture of fighter planes. [Passage omitted]

Lt Gen Khalil noted that the air defense forces will carry out an exercise on 13 October within the framework of celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the 6 October victory. The exercise will include a shooting drill using the Egyptian Amun air defense system and another surprise. [Passage omitted]

Lt Gen Khalil revealed that antiaircraft artillery will see a prominent revival in the near future. The sophistication of antiaircraft artillery and its cheaper cost compared to missiles will put it on a par with missiles. [Passage omitted)

On Drone Production

NC012230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Adil Khalil, air defense commander, has declared that Egypt has manufactured five types of drones relying solely on Egyptian expertise and with no foreign help. He disclosed that these drones will appear in Egyptian skies on 13 October as part of the Armed Forces' celebrations of the October anniversary. He noted that among these drones are three wireless-guided types. These were designed by an Egyptian engineering officer who named them after his daughter Najla'. The air defense commander revealed that or of these has a long range and the other can fly for several hours. [Sentence as received]. He further disclosed that the latter carries cameras, reconnaisance equipment, and sets for electronic warfare, obstruction, jamming, and for monitoring and receiving frequencies of hostile planes and radars.

The two other types are produced at the Qadir factory of the Arab Industrialization Organization. One of these serves as a training target and the other is to be used for reconnaisance and photography.

In his statement to the *Al-Jumhuriyah* newspaper, to be published tomorrow, Lt Gen Khalil said that the actual production of these planes will start at the beginning of next year. [Passage omitted]

Israel Denied Role in Spare Parts Project

PM011655 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 26 Sep 87 pp 1, 6

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar report: "Egypt Rejects Israeli Participation in the Manufacture of Spare Parts for U.S. Weapons in Cairo"]

[Text] Egypt has turned down an Israeli request to participate in a project to produce and manufacture spare parts for U.S. weapons in Egyptian factories in the region of Hulwan. An Israeli military delegation headed by Israel's representative on the Israeli-Egyptian Military Commission, Talaron Shahor, and the director of the Egyptian Section of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mordechai Eretzneli, secretly visited Egypt last week. The delegation failed to persuade Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, to agree to Israel's participation in the project as the third partner along with Egypt and Turkey.

Israel proposed to use part of the loans earmarked for the Israeli "Lavi" aircraft project to finance the Egyptian project to produce spare parts for U.S. weapons and it also proposed to persuade the U.S. Administration to finance the bulk of the project. Israel has abandoned production and manufacture of the "Lavi" aircraft. *Al-Wafd* has learned that Israel is presently seeking to persuade USAID to pressure Egypt to allow Israeli participation in the project.

During his visit to Washington at the end of last year, Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah reached an agreement with the U.S. companies General Dynamics, General Electric, Westinghouse, and General Motors to use some of the Egyptian factories in Hulwan to produce spare parts for U.S. weapons supplied to Egypt and to cover transportation expenses from Washington to Cairo.

The U.S. Administration made its approval of the project conditional on the entry of Turkey in partnership with Egypt. The project will be financed by Egypt and Turkey as well as by a group of U.S. companies which will supply Egypt with essential technical know-how. It was also agreed not to market the spare parts for U.S. weapons without consulting Washington. During U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Cairo in October, Marshal Abu Ghazalah is expected to discuss with him the possibility of implementing the project without Israeli participation.

AL-WAFD on 'Political Crisis' With Iraq

PM011641 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 27 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar report: "Severe Crisis in Egyptian-Iraqi Relations Contained"]

[Text] The worst political crisis in Egyptian-Iraqi relations since 1981 ended last week. It erupted after a delay in the delivery of a huge Austrian arms consignment

being shipped to Baghdad via Cairo, thus causing the replanning of all military operations on the Iraqi front. *Al-Wafd* has learned that high-level instructions were issued 3 days ago to some government press writers to cease press campaigns against Iraq and its political leadership, which have continued for 3 weeks. The recent period saw a government media campaign against the Iraqi leadership because of its failure to decide to restore full diplomatic relations with Egypt in response to Egypt's supportive political, military, and media stand toward Iraq.

Al-Wafd has learned that Presidents Husni Mubarak and Saddam Husayn exchanged four messages in the past 2 weeks dealing with each side's view of the urgent crisis between the two states. President Mubarak also held a number of meetings with Ambassador Samir al-Najm, head of the Iraqi Interests Office in Cairo, and Ambassador 'Abd al-Mun'im Ghunaym, head of the Egyptian Interests Office in Iraq.

Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi exploited the period of coolness in Cairo-Baghdad relations by declaring the resumption of diplomatic relations between Libya and Iraq following a sudden visit to Baghdad by Libyan Foreign Minister [title as published] Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi.

Al-Wafd has learned that Cairo is currently considering taking a number of measures to stop the naturalization of Egyptians residing in Iraq in response to their wishes. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn decided in 1983 to accept all applications for Iraqi citizenship submitted by Arabs residing in Iraq and treat them as Iraqis. The [Egyptian] Government has also ceased all international contacts aimed at securing the release of Egyptians detained in Tehran prisons and being treated as mercenaries. According to reports, there are 12,850 prisoners.

Libya

JANA Editor Denies Woodward Book's Claims

LD012334 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Oct (JANA)—JANA's political editor has denied claims made by the author of the book *The CIA: The Secret Wars*. This author alleges that Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolution, had discussed the assassination of Reagan during a meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam while the brother leader visited Ethiopia in August 1981.

The editor asserted that such claims are unfounded. The brother leader was in Aden and not in Ethiopia during the date cited in the book. Furthermore, any wise man would not assassinate a common person, let alone assassinate a head of state, and overtly state this to others.

The political editor denies that any Libyan envoy visited Washington during this date, and asserted that no one was asked to travel to Washington. No envoy or message was sent.

Commenting on information contained in this book with regard to Saudi support for Chad against Libya, the political editor stated: Such information is the brainchild of U.S. Intelligence and aims at creating problems between Arab countries and at casting doubts and arousing suspicion among them.

Bush Talks in France on Chad Viewed

LD011100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1005 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct (JANA)—U.S. Vice President George Bush is presently visiting France. According to French sources, he will hold talks concerning Chad with French President Francois Mitterrand and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Commenting on this, JANA's international affairs editor writes: The United States and France are acting as if they were the custodians of this world and its causes. What right do these two countries have to discuss the affairs of an African country thousands of miles away from their borders?

The United States and France are not an international organization entrusted by the peoples of the world with the task of settling their problems. Indeed, these two countries are responsible for many of the catastrophes and tribulations that the peoples of the world continue to suffer. This includes the Chadian people themselves, whose country U.S. and French officials announce they will be discussing.

The JANA editor affirmed that the Chadian question is purely an African one and that it is more appropriate for Africans themselves to solve it. Above all, this is an issue that concerns the Chadians themselves.

The U.S.-French attitude constitutes an insult and a travesty against the Africans and their ability to solve their problems themselves within an African framework. As for the United States and France, the only link they have with Africa is that of their imperialist ambitions and the desire to exploit African resources and realize their dream of recolonizing the continent.

JANA: Pro-Oueddei Forces Combat Habre

LD021029 Tripoli JANA in English 0925 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Bardai, Al-Tumur [October] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Reliable Chadian sources have said that armed groups of Toubou tribes descending from Nigerian origin have captured Wadi Muammar [name as received].

The above sources add that in Zouar Garrison an armed uprising has taken place against pro-puppet Habre FAN [National Armed Forces] gangs.

This region together with its surrounding areas have witnessed similar uprising extending to Bardai.

The above sources point out that the pro-Oueddei FAP [People's Armed Forces] troops have engaged in heavy fighting against Habre's gangs in the above region.

Mention should be made that the escalating confrontation comes as a result of the behaviour of FAN gangs who regard themselves as masters looking down on FAP as their slaves to be colonialized.

Also, the eruption of epidemics there and the large number of Toubou tribe members killed and the negligence on the part of FAN gangs and their disregard to provide the necessary medical supplies have all contributed in escalating the situation in Chad resulting in the eruption of uprisings throughout this country such as the one that took place in Tibesti led by Allah Shi [not further identified] to be followed by another one in Auqi [name as received] region.

Sudan

Economic Agreement Signed With Libya

EA011548 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct—Sudan and Libya signed (? today in Khartoum) the minutes of a joint agreement concerning the economic, technical, and social fields. This was done during the last session of the talks, which began on Monday of this week.

Mr Mubarak al-Shamikh, secretary for communication and transport and leader of the Libyan side to the talks, said that the agreement provided for exchanges in the fields of commerce, culture, transport, and communications, in addition to oil. He said that a Sudanese ministerial-level delegation will travel to the Jamahiriyah to discuss ways of solving the problems of Sudanese nationals working in Libya.

Meanwhile, Dr Ibrahim Hasan 'Abd al-Jalil, minister of commerce, cooperation, and supply, said that the agreement provided for raising the volume of trade from 30 million to 50 million [currency not specified]. There will also be a joint committee drawn from the two countries, which will meet every 6 months to follow up on implementation of the agreement. A Sudanese delegation led by the under secretary of the Ministry of Trade will soon travel to meet with members of the Libyan side in connection with the trade protocol, and on increasing banking exchanges between the two countries.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Sudan by the commerce minister and on behalf of Libya by Mr Mubarak al-Shamikh.

Libyan Army Chief Attends Sudanese Rally

LD012022 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, al-Tumur [October] 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, attended yesterday a rally organized by the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).

Present at this celebration were the party leader Mr Muhammad 'Uthman 'Ali Mirghani and the Al-Khatmiyah's [Islamic sect founded in mid-19th century] guardian, members of the Politburo and the Executive Committee of this party, members of Al-Khatmiyah and Muslim scholars.

Also present were Dr A.H. Taj al-Din, member of Sudan's Supreme Council, the premier, leader of Al-Ummah party, a number of the legislative assembly and some of its members as well as a number of diplomatic corps accredited to Sudan.

Thousands of the DUP members have chanted in support of the strong relations between Sudan and Great Jamahiriyah.

Mr 'Ali Mirghani, DUP leader, gave a speech, welcoming Col Jabir and his accompanying delegation and lauding the joint struggle throughout the centuries against colonialism.

He also commends the struggle in support of Arabism and Islam waged by the Sudanese and Libyan people. He, in the meantime, pays tribute to the support given by the Libyan Arab poeple and its leadership to the Sudanese people against dictatorship and colonialism especially the support given to the Sudanese patriotic opposition abroad of which the combatant martyr Al-Indi was one of its props.

He calls for achieving Arab unity and making a stop to the Gulf war to stop the bloodshed of Muslims so as to confront Zionism.

In the meantime, Col Jabir gave a speech saluting the people present there and pointing out that they are a continuation of the heroic Sudanese people and other Arab masses.

He adds that he regards himself as a soldier of the great Al-Fatih revolution. He also considers this rally as an honour accorded to our people who stood by the side of the Sudanese people when the deposed dictator was in power.

He pays tribute to the Sudanese people who scored a victory over oppression, backwardness and discrimination. Now, this people participates with the rest of the Arabs to bring about Arab unity.

He stresses that the only way to face up to the imperialist onslaught is through Arab unity.

He refers to the unionist presentation put forward by the leader of the revolution on the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution. This presentation was addressed to the pan-Arab forces and Arab rulers to establish the Arab union.

In the meantime, Mr 'Ali Mirghani has awarded Col Jabir 2 presents: the holy Quran and an ancient sword.

Mr 'Ali Mirghani has been given by Col Jabir a revolver made in Libya having the name of one of the Libyan mujahideen (holy combatants) who fought against the Italian invasion.

Al-Mahdi Interview on Domestic, Arab Affairs

JN291137 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
27 Sep 87 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by Ahmad Hanaqah in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hanaqah] How does the Sudanese prime minister view Sudanese-Kuwaiti relations?

[Al-Mahdi] There have not been any obstacles or negative aspects in Sudanese-Kuwaiti relations since the establishment of our government. There are cordial relations of cooperation and this is not at all new. It is a relationship between two Muslim Arab countries within the framework of bilateral cooperation. There are no problems or negative aspects. There is nothing except total readiness by the two sides to bolster and promote these relations. [passage omitted]

[Hanaqah] Kuwait is presently exposed to some Iranian provocations. What is your opinion?

[Al-Mahdi] We believed and continue to believe that expanding the war is absolutely unjustifiable. We support Kuwait, the peaceful country, because it did not commit aggression against anybody. We support all the measures Kuwait adopted to defend itself and protect its trade and interests. Sudan is against expanding the war front. It believes that the Iran-Iraq war should be quickly settled in favor of peace. We also believe that the atmosphere is now propitious to unification of the Arab and Islamic stands towards efforts to end the war. The Arab and Islamic countries should collectively support all states defending themselves and their interests, including Kuwait. [passage omitted]

[Hanaqah] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's assumption of power in Sudan was natural. We stated previously in *Al-Anba'* that Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi would be the next president because he enjoyed the qualities of a leader, and while in the opposition he kept saying that he had solutions to all Sudanese problems. What do you say now, after 2 years as prime minister? It seems that the politial street in Sudan no longer believes that Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi possesses the same qualifications. We do not want to say that there has possibly been a change in public opinion. What is going on exactly? Are there changes in the arena, or was it propaganda for Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi during the past period?

[Al-Mahdi] I do not know what you mean by public opinion. In my Sudanese opinion, the public opinion is with me and with us to a very large degree. The evidence shows that, in the first place, wherever I went or whenever I dealt with a popular body I found great welcome and response in either political and night seminars or public areas. Secondly, we won all by-elections in Al-Ummah or other party constituencies. This is further evidence because by-elections show how popular a government or its leadership is. Thirdly, nobody can say that any person in the world can deal with Sudan's problems in, not 2 years, but 1 year and 5 months, which is the age of the present government. Nobody can hope this will happen. Otherwise, in my opinion, he will be doing me an injustice. What are Sudan's problems? People differ, but I personally limit them to five; rescuing the national economy, peace in the south, the alternative laws, foreign policy that is based on the freedom of choice and national dignity, and strengthening the Armed Forces to be Sudan's protective shield against foreign aggression and to be the main support against any movement or move. These are five points which we consider Sudan's basic issues.

We succeeded in containing all economic problems related to production, services, and otherwise. We also succeeded in defining the problems, legislating the establishment of an economic planning organ and an economic plan for salvation, eliminating all the obstacles between us and the international community in the economic plan for salvation, and eliminating all the obstacles between us and the international community in the economic field. I believe these are very great achievements in terms of time. They were done in 15 or 16 months. If the Sudanese citizen fairly and objectively judges these months and compares them with any period, he will give us an excellent grade. [passage omitted]

[Hanaqah] Some political figures believe that the government's peaceful efforts to solve the problem of the south are not credible. These people talk about the continuation of war in the south. What is your comment? How does this affect development plans and projects in the south?

[Al-Mahdi] The claim that continuation of the war in the south affects development is not true. Any person can see this. Development in the fields of agriculture, industry, energy, mining, transportation, social services, and

regional development is in full swing. Foreign financing of these projects alone amounts to $2.4 billion. Many people know this. It is true that Sudanese funds invested in development are low, which accounts for the existing deficit in the national economy. But we will rectify this in accordance with the National Economic Conference's recommendations and the government's decisions.

It is true that work has stopped on the Jonglei [Canal], and the Chevron Company has stopped oil exploration, but other parties are continuing the process. We believe the suspension of oil exploration by the Chevron Company was for unconvincing reasons and for no objective purpose. We are in the process of discussing this with them and considering what must be done to solve the problem and continue oil exploration.

It is true that these projects and other projects in the south have stopped, but this does not apply to the other projects. I have mentioned that a sum of $2.4 billion was allocated from various sources for the development plan currently being implemented in the south. Our media is not playing its role here. We are in the process of strengthening the media so they will reveal the facts to those who want to know them. [passage omitted]

[Hanaqah] What about relations with Ethiopia?

[Al-Mahdi] The past period witnessed a thaw in relations. We expect this to be finalized with President Mengistu soon. We thank Cairo for its sincere and fraternal mediation. We also express gratitude for all other endeavors.

[Hanaqah] Observers believe that the recent crises in connection with the configuration of the government have weakened Sudan's international status and made Sudan appear to be Africa's sick man. What do you say?

[Al-Mahdi] Our international position is clear and distinguished. It has not been affected by the current crises. Sudan, as everyone knows, plays an important role on the African Continent and on all regional and continental levels. Our current international position is absolutely clean. What is happening is that we are putting our house in order. Sudan is not sick. It is on the way to recovery, unlike its condition during the Ja'far Numayri era. We are seeking, with firm steps, to confirm our Arab and Islamic identity and to stand on our feet without anybody's guardianship.

[Hanaqah] The 2-week period which your government set for forming a new government has expired. What are the justifications for delay in the announcement of this government? What have the party consultations yielded?

[Al-Mahdi] The period set by the policy statement dealt with holding consultations, not with formation of the cabinet. Consultations are still under way. The views of the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party are close. Moreover, the views of the National Islamic Front on the national government are also close. However, there are differences in both cases. These differences are expected to be settled in light of the continuous consultations, because they are limited. We, in the Al-Ummah Party, have chosen the national option and have worked to give the next cabinet a national appearance. I would like to stress that the discussions have been completed and that we are currently in the process of adopting the decisions.

[Hanaqah] Do you think that a coalition or a national government is more likely to be formed?

[Al-Mahdi] All signs indicate that if the national government is not chosen, we will choose the coalition government, particularly since several political forces have reservations concerning other forces.

[Hanaqah] What about including Garang in the government?

[Al-Mahdi] No. Not now. There are now a number of mediations and contacts in several directions between the southern political forces and Garang. These contacts may change our position towards the movement, and allow us to sit together to achieve national goals and unity, that is, when the rebel movement becomes a movement of political understanding which acts to end the war, achieve a cease fire, and seek peace and objective dialogue. [passage omitted]

[Hanaqah] The joint defense agreement signed with Egypt is still the subject of public discussion. What is your comment?

[Al-Mahdi] We did not expect this agreement to stir up such clamor. I have already pointed out that all our relations with fraternal Egypt will be limited to the new framework—the Brotherhood Charter. This does not mean we will avoid dealings with Egypt in other fields. Consultations on our affairs are continuing. Nobody can deny that whatever harms Egypt has an impact on us. We always say that Sudan's security is part of Egypt's security. This cannot be partitioned or nullified, whether there is an agreement or not. Generally speaking, I would like to say that the visit of brother Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi to Sudan in the second half of October will deal with several important issues. [passage omitted]

Leader of African Parties Group on Garang Talks

JN291340 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA)—Eliaba Surur, leader of the People's Progressive Party and chief of the Sudanese African parties delegation that held talks with Garang's movement in Addis Ababa, Kampala, and

Nairobi, has stated that the aim of their trip was to convey their desire to end the war in the southern part of the country and to explain that it harms people most of all.

Eliaba said at the delegation's press conference yesterday, that John Garang told them that he is not a warmonger and that he is ready for a dialogue for the sake of peace. Elyaba expressed his belief that Garang is an advocate of peace and is not influenced by Ethiopia or any other country since his visit to Uganda and Kenya. He added that the delegation told Garang that if he wants to liberate Sudan, he can liberate it through negotiations.

In his press conference, Eliaba denounced the government's intention to issue new religious laws in lieu of the September ones. He described this as a frank call to divide the country. He added: If this aims to protect Islam, then Islam does not need protection since Muslims are the majority and do not need protection. On the contrary, the minorities need protection, he claimed.

Eliaba said that the war, which was being waged for several reasons, was affected by the religion factor for the first time in 1983.

Concerning the reasons for the delegation's visit to Kampala and Nairobi, the delegates stated that they went to Kampala to explain their position to Ugandan President Museveni, since the prime minister asked them to mediate. And they went to Kenya because it has an interest in peace in Sudan as a neighboring state.

The delegation members said that the Anya Nya II movement has participated in a delegation led by Brigadier General Badit [name as recieved], commissioned by Gordon Cong, leader of the movement. They said that Anya Nya II's signing of the Addis Ababa document was enough and made up for its absence from the Kampala and Nairobi meetings.

It should be mentioned that the Anya Nya II movement later explained that it will not participate in the aforementioned negotiations and that Badit is not authorized to sign in the name of the movement. Father Philip Ghabbush, leader of the Sudanese National Party, stated that their lack of representation does not mean that they disagree. He said that they were playing another role in the country, which complements the delegation's efforts. Ghabbush said that the African parties will be unified into one party. They will not participate in the upcoming government unless all their charters are included in the new government's charter.

The delegation members expressed the hope that other parties will follow their example and contact the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to achieve peace.

Tunisia

Ben Ali Replaces Sfar as Prime Minister

LD021130 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working meeting at the Republican Palace in Carthage this morning with Ministers Rachid Sfar, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and Amor Chedli. Following the meeting, the supreme combatant called Minister of Information Abdelwahab Abdallah and commissioned him to read the following instructions:

The supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, has decided to relieve Rachid Sfar from the post of prime minister and secretary general of the [Destourian Socialist] party and to appoint Zine El Abidine Ben Ali as prime minister, minister of interior, and secretary general of the party.

His excellency has decided that Rachid Sfar is to be nominated as the party's candidate for speaker of the National Assembly. Rachid Sfar has expressed his readiness to take up this post.

His excellency the president of the Republic has also decided to reappoint Zakariya Ben Moustafa, Abdelmale Larif, and Slaheddine Maaouiya to their previous posts as minister of culture, director general of radio and television, and director of *La Presse*, respectively.

The supreme combatant has decided to appoint Mahjoub Ben Ali as director of the Destourian Socialist Party.

Western Sahara

Communique Reports 227 'Military Operations'

LD011228 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] During September the Saharan People's Liberation Army executed 227 military operations against Moroccan Royal Armed Forces positions in occupied Saharan territories. A communique issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information said that dozens of Moroccan soldiers were routed and important military equipment was destroyed.

Inter-Gulf Affairs

Attacks on Gulf Shipping Vessels Continue

Delhi: Iran Attacks Vessel

BK020930 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Iran attacked an Indian tanker in the Gulf last night. Reports say that Iranian speedboats attacked the Indian ship *Spic Emerald* 24 km west of Dubayy, setting it on fire. There were no casualties and the ship is said to be proceeding to Dubayy. The ship is owned by the Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation of Madras.

Aboard-Ship Fire Contained

JN020823 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] It has been learned from shipping sources in Bahrain that Iranian speedboats shelled an Indian oil tanker in the Gulf's international waters 15 km west of Dubayy last night. Fire broke out aboard the Indian oil tanker *Spic Emerald* and a British warship hastened to give it assistance.

Lloyds circles have confirmed the attack, saying that there were no references to casualties in the tanker's SOS calls.

According to a cable received from Manama a few minutes ago, the fires aboard the tanker have been extinguished, 2 and 1/2 hours after they broke out.

Greek Ship Hit Near Khark

JN021113 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] AFP reports from Manama that a Greek oil tanker named *Free City* was attacked this morning by an aircraft of unknown national identity. The tanker was south of the Iranian oil terminal on Khark Island.

The tanker's captain said the attack took place today at 1100 local time, 0800 GMT, and that a fire broke out in the generator room as a result of it. The tanker's crew was able to extinguish the fire.

Kuwait

UN Envoy Hits Iran's 'Aggressive Campaign'

LD020906 Kuwait KUNA in English 0806 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (KUNA)—Kuwait has rejected an Iranian statement claiming that Kuwait should not chair the Organization of Islamic Conference. The statement was made at the coordinating meeting of the foreign ministers of OIC here Thursday [1 October] chaired by Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

Exercising his right of reply, Kuwait's Permanent Representative to the U.N. Mohammed Abu al-Hassan said Iran's aim behind the "unfair and aggressive" campaign waged against Kuwait prior to the fifth Islamic summit, held there last January, was not only to divert attention from the Gulf war but to pressure Kuwait to change its policy toward that conflict.

He said Iran failed to convince most of the Islamic countries, to which it sent special representatives, not to participate in the summit or to attend it at a lower level.

As a result, Abu al-Hassan said, Kuwait held one of the most successful summits at which the Islamic member states were represented at the highest level. "This in itself was enough to show how isolated the Iranians were," he said.

Abu al-Hassan said Kuwait's chairmanship of the summit stems from its deep Islamic tradition and its commitment to Islam—the religion of love, brotherhood and peace, and not the religion of fanaticism or stubbornness.

As to Kuwait's policy regarding the current situation in the Gulf, Abu al-Hassan said every body knew that the foreign naval forces would not be there were it not for Iran's hostile attitude toward the countries not parties to the conflict and their ships.

Abu al-Hassan said Kuwait wanted good relations with its neighbours but that does not come with aggression, blackmail or threats.

PDRY

Assistant Secretary Meets Soviet Tatliyev

EA282142 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, this afternoon received Comrade Suleyman Bayram Ogly Tatliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. The two sides then had a cordial discussion on relations between the YSP and the CPSU and methods of developing and strengthening them.

The meeting was attended on the Yemeni side by Brothers Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Dr Salih Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and

director of the Secretary General's Office; and Shayi Muhsin Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and deputy foreign minister.

The Soviet side was represented by Comrades Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Aden; Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern and North African Countries Department; and (Gennadiy Entchov), minister plenipotentiary at the Soviet Embassy in Aden; in addition to a number of Yemeni and Soviet officials.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad this afternoon hosted a luncheon in honor of Comrade Suleyman Bayram Ogiy Tatliyev and his delegation.

2d Round of Talks Begins

EA292001 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] The second round of talks between the delegation of our country's Foreign Ministry, led by Brother Shayi Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and deputy foreign minister, and that of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, led by Comrade Vladimir Polyakov, member of the Collegium and chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern and North African Countries Department. The talks concerned broadening the scope of cooperation and coordination between the Yemeni and Soviet Foreign Ministries. Views were also exchanged on current developments in the regional and international spheres and on matters of joint concern.

Talks Conclude 30 Sep

EA301906 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The Yemeni-Soviet discussions between a delegation of our country's Foreign Ministry—headed by Brother Shayi Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and deputy foreign minister—and a delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, headed by Comrade Vladimir Polyakov, member of the Collegium and director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and North African Department, were concluded this morning at the Foreign Ministry.

Discussions were continued on issues concerning developments in current affairs on the Arab and international levels. Relations between the two friendly countries were also discussed.

Brother Shayi Muhsin expressed Democratic Yemen's appreciation of the Soviet Union's stands on various international issues and development, especially the issue of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle, as well as of its internationalist and honest support for our country in various fields.

He also expressed great pleasure at the level of relations that bind the two friendly parties and peoples.

For his part, Comrade Polyakov expressed his pleasure at his visit to Democratic Yemen and his discussions with our country's Foreign Ministry officials. He additionally affirmed the Soviet Union's continued support for Democratic Yemen and the continued development of relations in various fields.

It is worth mentioning that discussions between the two countries' delegations began yesterday.

Secretary Muhammad Meets USSR's Lizichev

EA011123 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and Central Committee secretary, today met in his Central Committee office with Comrade Army General Aleksey Dimitriyevich Lizichev, CPSU Central Committee member and head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Views were exchanged on various questions concerning the two friendly countries and relations between our two people and armies, as well as of ways of strengthening and developing these ties.

The brother assistant secretary general welcomed Comrade Lizichev's visit to the two parts of Yemen and described it as further strengthening the friendship between the YAR and the Soviet Union that began at the beginning of this century.

Comrade Lizichev expressed his satisfaction with the visit he paid to the northern part of the homeland and his attending the 26 September Revolution's silver jubilee celebrations. He also expressed his gratitude for and satisfaction with his visit to our country at the head of a military delegation to discuss issues concerning the two friendly countries' Armed Forces. Comrade Lizichev said his visit was meant to underline the Soviet Union's firm intention to reinforce friendship and cooperation between the Armed Forces [words indistinct] ano the Armed Forces in Democratic Yemen. He also pointed out that the Soviet Union had provided and would provide every possible support for the PDRY Armed Forces' development.

The brother assistant secretary general reiterated our country's desire to see regional security and stability attained as well as our rejection of the imperialist military presence in the Gulf region.

'Abdallah, Soviet Economic Figures Confer

EA282143 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, this afternoon received the Soviet delegation currently

visiting our country. This delegation includes Comrades Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Toplov, Soviet deputy minister of the petroleum industry; and Sumbatov, Soviet deputy minister of geology. During the meeting, which was attended by Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun—member of the Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals—bilateral relations in the fields of oil and minerals were reviewed in light of the agreement between the two governments on cooperation and extensive development of oilfields signed in Moscow on 28 July 1987.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Aden this morning for an official, several-day visit. During their visit, they will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals on Yemeni-Soviet cooperation in the exploitation of oil and minerals.

Qatar

King Husayn Begins Talks With Amir

JN011325 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Doha, 1 Oct (WAKH)—An official session of talks was held today between His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, and King Husayn of Jordan, who is currently visiting Doha.

QNA said that during the 80-minute talks, the two sides reviewed and comprehensively assessed the current Arab situation and the efforts being exerted to clear the Arab atmosphere and achieve Arab solidarity. The two leaders also discussed issues related to the emergency Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 8 November and methods to achieve its objectives. The Jordanian king acquainted the Qatari amir with Jordan's preparations to hold the summit and His Majesty King Husayn's contacts to guarantee the summit's success and achieve Arab solidarity.

QNA added that the talks dealt with recent developments in the Gulf region and international efforts to achieve peace and stability, end the Iraq-Iran war, and peacefully settle the conflict between the two states in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 598. The talks also dealt with the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian question, international issues of common interest, and bilateral relations and methods of promoting them in all fields.

Departs 1 Oct

JN011348 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Doha, 1 Oct (WAKH)—King Husayn of Jordan left Doha today following a short visit to Qatar within the framework of a tour of a number of regional states. The king was seen off by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar; the ministers; the speaker of the Consultative Council; and Khalid al-'Awamilah, Jordan's ambassador to Qatar.

Yemen Arab Republic

Further on Salih-Mengistu Talks 29 Sep

JN291420 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Excerpts] At 0930 this morning a final round of talks was held between our country and Socialist Ethiopia, led by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council.

At the beginning of the session, President Salih welcomed Mengistu and members of the Ethiopian delegation to the talks. The president said he was gratified by Ethiopia's participation in the YAR's celebrations of the Yemeni revolution. President Salih expressed his deep satisfaction with the results of the Yemeni-Ethiopian talks in which both countries' views were identical concerning bilateral ties and regional and international issues. The brother leader declared that President Mengistu's visit to the YAR marks a milestone in Ethiopian-Yemeni relations since it is the first by an Ethiopian leader. The president said he considers this visit a good omen for future ties and hopes that officials will exchange visits in the mutual interests of the Ethiopian and Yemeni peoples.

President Salih reiterated the importance of developing economic ties in the common interests of the two countries and advancing relations in all spheres. The Yemeni people and government, the president added, were sincerely interested in further fostering bilateral ties for the common good of the two countries and peoples. He wished Yemeni-Ethiopian relations further prosperity and progress.

The Ethiopian leader expressed his happiness and thanks to the president for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their visit to our country. His stay in Yemeni, added Mengistu, has produced important results for relations between the two countries and peoples. He stressed that there was an identity of views during the talks. The Ethiopian leader said he was confident that the Ethiopian and Yemeni peoples would reap further benefits from his visit and pointed out that there are quite a few fields in which both sides could cooperate. He said that both sides have, through their goodwill, been able to pave the way for frutiful cooperation and developing ties at all levels and in all areas. The Ethiopian leader noted the results produced by President Salih's visit to Ethiopia last year, despite its brevity, in terms of advancing relations between the two countries and peoples. In addressing the brother leader, Mengistu added: "You will hopefully visit our country

again at the earliest opportunity so you can have the chance of getting to know Ethiopia better. I am confident that you will then realize the friendship of the Ethiopian people for the Yemeni people." During our stay in the YAR, added Mengistu, we have seen development and progress in all areas. Mengistu said he was also confident of further progress. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam has departed Sanaa, having earlier joined our people's celebrations of the Yemeni revolution's silver jubilee. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih led the farewell party at the airport. [passage omitted]

'Text' of Joint Communique

JN300748 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 87

["Text" of YAR-Ethiopia joint communique on Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the YAR during 25-29 September, issued in Sanaa and Addis Ababa on 29 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the General People's Congress, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE], president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE], and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces, paid a visit to the YAR 25-29 September 1987.

Upon his arrival, President Mengistu Haile Mariam and his accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome, reflecting the deep ties of friendship between the two friendly countries and peoples.

During his visit to the YAR, President Mengistu Haile Mariam and his accompanying delegation attended the youth festival at the Revolution Sports City and also the grand military parade at Sab'in Square as honored guests while helping to celebrate the glorious 26 September Revolution's jubilee. President Mengistu Haile Mariam and his accompanying delegation additionally visited the historical city of Ma'rib. The Ethiopian leader was accorded a warm, popular reception at all places he visited in the YAR.

During the visit, the two leaders held intensive talks on bilateral relations, cooperation in the economic and other fields, and regional and international issues of mutual concern. The YAR side, headed by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, included: Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih, minister of economy, supply, and trade and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amiri, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and member of the Standing Committee; Brother 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the Presidential Office and member of the Standing Committee; and Brother Husayn al-Ghaffari, YAR ambassador to Ethiopia.

The PDRE side, which was headed by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general, PDRE president, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, included: Amanuel Amde Michael, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy senior minister: Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy senior minister; (Tigre Khaldo), member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee and officer in charge of foreign relations; (Serki Gerbi Gerdis), member of WPE Central Committee and minister in the Presidential Office in charge of foreign relations; Mengistu Gemechu, member of WPE Central Committee and the president's secretary; Girma (Pisha), candidate member of the WPE Central Committee; Musa Yasin, minister of state; (Mujis Efkipriam), deputy minister of interior; (Esfaru Gish), officer in charge of the African Department; and (Hadyu Agdor), the PDRE charge d'affaires in YAR.

The official talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutual understanding. During their review of the two countries' relations, both leaders noted with satisfaction these relations' continuous tangible development. They expressed the hope that these relations will further develop in all fields of cooperation.

During their talks, President Mengistu Haile Mariam acquainted brother leader President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih with the heroic Ethiopian people's political, economic, and social victories. President Mengistu also informed President Salih of the Republic's declaration in fulfillment of the pledge made by the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] upon assuming its historic responsibilities. He additionally informed President Salih of the aspirations of the broad masses in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian president congratulated President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the other leaders of the Yemeni revolution. He also expressed his best wishes for the continued political, economic, and social successes that are being achieved by the Yemeni political leadership's efforts.

For his part, brother leader President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih thanked his illustrious guest for the general briefing on the Ethiopian revolution's achievements and expressed the full support of the YAR Government and people for the Ethiopian Government's efforts. The brother leader president expressed his full confidence

that the PDRE, under the wise and far-sighted leadership of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, will achieve further political, economic, and social successes in its current transformation.

During the exchange of viewpoints on regional and international issues of mutual concern, both leaders expressed their countries' full adherence to the principles of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, and also to the strengthening of world peace and security, especially in the Middle East.

Both leaders reviewed the deteriorating situation in southern Africa and expressed their extreme concern over the increased oppression of the black majority by the racist Pretoria regime. They strongly condemned the policy pursued by that regime against the Frontline and neighboring African states, a policy that has shaken regional stability.

During their talks, both presidents expressed their determination to maintain the mutual understanding and strong cooperation between the African and Arab states on the basis of respecting principles of noninterference in internal affairs and acknowledging other countries' independence and territorial integrity.

Both leaders also reviewed with great concern the situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their continuous solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and Arab states and additionally voiced their full support for efforts being exerted to convene an international peace conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Both leaders also expressed their deep concern about the continuous, tragic war between Iraq and Iran. They warned that any delay in ending this dispute peacefully would jeopardize not only regional but international peace and security. Both leaders called for a just and honorable settlement of the conflict in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 598 of 1987.

To express their satisfaction with the results of the Ethiopian president's visit to the YAR, both leaders agreed on the need to appraise bilateral relations periodically in order to consolidate the existing cooperation and close ties between their two countries.

At the conclusion of his visit, President Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his profound appreciation and gratitude to brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the YAR Government and people for the warm welcome and extreme hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation. President Mengistu Haile Mariam extended an official invitation to brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to visit Ethiopia. This invitation was gratefully accepted. An agreement on the date of the visit will be reached through normal diplomatic channels.

PDRY President Meets Counterpart, Departs

JN300749 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, met with Brother Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and member of the YSP Political Bureau in the southern part of the homeland, yesterday evening. During this meeting, they continued their discussion of issues of mutual concern.

Brother Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas departed Sanaa last night. He was seen off by President Salih and a number of ranking state officials.

'Aziz Meets Cuban, Greek, Bulgarian Ministers

JN302000 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with three foreign ministers participating in the current UN session in New York tonight. Tariq 'Aziz met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. During these meetings, they discussed developments in the Iraq-Iran war, UN efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598, and issues of mutual interest.

SFRY's Ljubicic Makes Statement, Leaves

JN291350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA)—Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, concluded an official visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home this afternoon. Present at the sendoff were 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and National Assembly speaker; Samir 'Abd al- Wahhab, interior minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister.

In a predeparture statement, Ljubicic affirmed that the SFRY supports Security Council Resolution No 598 because it is the basis for a just and permanent solution to the Iraq-Iran war. He added that the SFRY will continue its firm efforts to stop the war. Therefore, it backs the efforts of nonaligned countries and other nations to find a comprehensive and just solution, he said.

The SFRY official added that his talks in Baghdad dealt with bilateral relations, as well as the most important international issues, from all angles. He affirmed that the talks were held in a spirit of friendship and complete understanding, particularly since Iraq and the SFRY are nonaligned friends linked by strong and firm relations established by President Saddam Husayn and the late President Tito.

The SFRY Presidency member touched on bilateral relations. He said that they are developing successfully and well and will be reinforced in the future. He added that the talks in Baghdad affirmed the desire to reinforce them now, when circumstances call for strengthened ties, particularly in economic areas.

Ljubicic met with President Saddam Husayn and held expanded talks with 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister. The members of the accompanying delegation also held talks with Iraqi officials in the political and trade fields.

Further on Gulf War Combat Operations

'Brutal Shelling' Continues

JN011558 Baghdad INA in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Basra, South Iraq, Oct. 1, INA—The Iranian regime today continued its criminal long-range artillery shelling of the residential quarters of the southern Iraqi port city of Basra.

INA correspondent reported that several foreign and Arab consulates in the city sustained damages as a result of the brutal shelling. The correspondent added that several mosques and holy places in the city were also the target of the shelling.

Communique No 2,853

JN011538 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1523 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,853 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 October]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God who supports us. O lofty Iraqis, your Air Force—you know the courage, strength, and skills of its men—will continue to deal painful blows to the Iranian rulers to make them realize through words and deeds that Iraq's call for peace springs from its principles and is based on its ability and strength. From this premise, and pursuant to our people's will to destroy the pillars of aggression and cut off the oil supplies which are used to continue this aggression, a number of our aircraft penetrated deep into Iran today to achieve the following heroic missions:

1. A number of our aircraft at 0510 [0210 GMT] today dealt an effective and accurate blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

2. At 1030, a number of our planes carried out a successful raid on the Karand communications station and destroyed their targets there.

3. At the same time, more of our planes attacked the communications station in Ilam and destroyed their targets.

4. At 1530, our planes made a devastating raid on the oil installations in Bagh-e Malek and set them ablaze.

After carrying out these missions, all our planes returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God. [Passage omitted reiterating Iraq's right to strike at Iranian economic targets and praising the Iraqi Armed Forces]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1987

Communique No 2,854

JN011831 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,854 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their holy struggle against the enemies of our country. The following is a roundup of our Armed Forces' activities for last night and today:

1. The number of combat missions which our valiant hawks carried out today, and which were noted in Communique No 2,853 issued today, against enemy units in the battlefields reached 57, after which our planes returned safely to base protected by God.

2. Our brave helicopter gunships carried out 28 combat missions against the scoundrels' concentrations, positions, and weapons in the battlefields. They inflicted new losses on our enemies. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Three enemy personnel were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. A 60-mm mortar was found in the I Special Army Corps sector of the Allahu Akbar Forces. A shovel [preceding word in English] and two bulldozers were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps northern sector.

7. An ammunition dump was blown up and a vehicle was burned in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. A number of Iranian civilian and military personnel sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to rear lines.

9. The tyrant clique has continued to carry out crimes against civilians in strictly residential areas. This clique shelled residential areas in the valiant city of Basra last night and today. The enemy shelling martyred three citizens and wounded three others, a woman and two children. May God have mercy on our martyrs and grant a swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1987

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN021105 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1054 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Statement by military spokesman dated 2 October]

[Text] Our daring aircraft continue to cut off the oil supplies which the Iranian regime uses for aggression against our country. They carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 1030 [0730 GMT] today. After dealing an accurate and effective hit against the maritime target, all our aircraft safely returned to base under God's protection.

[Dated] 2 October 1987

Cypriot Tanker Rocketed

JN021340 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] London, 2 Oct (INA)—Britain's Lloyds insurance firm has said that a Cypriot oil tanker named *Felicity* was hit by a missile fired from Iraqi fighter p'anes off the Iranian coast this morning.

In a cable to the INA office in London a short while ago, Lloyds said the 53,226-ton Cypriot tanker was hit while sailing from Iran's Larak Island to Khark Island. The tanker was set ablaze. Lloyds pointed out that the tanker *Felicity* is run by the London-based Troodos Shipping Company.

Earlier today, Iraq said Iraqi fighter planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast this morning.

Resistance Makes Attacks on 20 Iranian Bases

JN291448 Baghdad INA in English 1430 GMT 29 Sep 87

[All names as received]

[Text] Paris, Sept 29, INA—A regiment of the Iranian National Liberation Army (INLA) waged on Friday a wide-scale attack on 20 Iranian regime bases in Sar Dasht, killing, wounding and capturing 190 Iranian troops.

The opposition Iranian movement of Mojahedin-e Khalq said in a statement released here today that the six-hour attack on a front of 10-kilometer in length and 40-km in width resulted in the occupation of 8 bases and the destruction of 12 others.

Among those who were captured Hassan Zul Feqar, assistant brigade commander, Nurulldeen Sultani, a responsible of military supplies and Ali Ashraf Lurestani, a responsible of communication. [sentence as received]

'Significant Change' in USSR, PRC Talks

TA020538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres returned to Israel early this morning. Upon his return he said there are differences of opinion between himself and Mr Shamir concerning the involvement of U.S. Jewry in the argument over the international conference. Mr Peres also said the Soviet position toward Israel has become more flexible and that contacts with China will continue. Our correspondent Meron Tzur spoke with Mr Peres at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Tzur] Has there been a breakthrough in relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and China following Mr Peres' meetings with the foreign ministers of these countries?

[Peres] I think there is a significant change. I do not like the expression: breakthrough. The meeting with the Chinese foreign minister, which was public, constitutes a significant change, and this is how the Chinese described it. I found the foreign minister very open and receptive, and their position has become more flexible.

[Tzur] The foreign minister is optimistic about the chances for renewing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?

[Peres] We will make an effort to renew relations. I think the Soviet Union also understands that such an effort should be made. Mr Shevardnadze quoted remarks made by Gorbachev during a dinner given to Al-Asad, saying it is an anomaly that there are no normal relations. It is important to us not only for political reasons. The Soviet Union houses the third largest Jewish community in the world.

[Tzur] The meeting with the Chinese foreign minister was significant in setting a precedent. It has been agreed that contacts between the two countries will continue.

[Peres] It has been agreed that the Chinese and Israeli ambassadors to the United Nations will continue to pursue the contacts at this stage.

[Tzur] Regarding the sharp differences of opinions between the foreign minister and the prime minister on the issue of U.S. Jewry's participation in the international conference debate, the prime minister sharply criticized Mr Peres. This is what Mr Peres said in reaction:

[Peres] This is his right. We do not agree on this. [end recording]

Peres Addresses UN General Assembly 30 Sep

TA011229 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 30 Sep 87

[Address by Shim'on Peres, vice premier and foreign minister, on the occasion of the 42d Session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 30 September; communicated by the Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Mr. President, permit me to congratulate you on your assumption of the Presidency of the General Assembly.

Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to express our support for the relentless efforts of the emissary of peace and goodwill, Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In a world grown cynical of the superpowers' increased arms competition, and fearful of the technologies it has unleashed, the people of Israel appreciate the readiness of the United States and the Soviet Union to begin a process of nuclear disarmament. This is not just a technical accord. It is a political dictum: No longer can we find military answers to political problems—what is necessary are political answers to the military menace.

The world remains divided. While on the global level the parties seem to edge slowly toward accommodation, on the regional level passions still endure.

Today, threatening mines in international waterways are symbols not of the modernity of warfare but of its persistence. In our region, mines of extremism lurk just beneath the surface. They may explode when least expected.

Thus we support the attempt to introduce a durable cease-fire to the Persian Gulf.

In the vicinity of the world's most significant source of oil, two flames send dark clouds that obscure the horizon. The flame of fundamentalism launched on overpowering moderation; and the flame of belligerency—residue of the Arab-Israeli dispute—seemingly calm; it is hardly extinguished.

Each flame may reinforce the other.

Never before was the menace of extremism so perilous, never before were the moderate forces of the Middle East—on both sides—closer to an understanding than today.

Both Arabs and Israelis can be at peace with themselves only if they reach peace with each other.

Fundamentalism threatens moderation. Belligerency consumes resources that can help contain extremism.

Arabs are troubled by the thrust of fundamentalism as they struggle with an impossibly-expensive arms race and the need to address the deserved expectations of a rapidly growing population. Israelis are troubled by a demography wrought by war and the need to sustain a defense posture of "the few" against "the many."

This is the heavy toll of the region's flames. They can be further fueled; they can also be put out. Our actions today can either unleash forces of yet untold destruction or they can launch us on a course of a new promise.

Mr. President, Israel is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Four decades studded by hostility and war. From the memories of the holocaust we have had to build a new life, as tragic biographies merged into a history of hope.

We have returned to the birthplace of our faith, to the cradle of our biblical values. The language of the prophets now echoes with the joy of children in the mountains and valleys where it began. Deserts were turned into gardens; human talent into industries. No emergency has delayed the growth of the democratic spirit; no war has prevented the construction of a just society and a modern economy.

The historical analogy is inspiring. For 40 years our people wandered in the desert before Moses brought them to the promised land.

Today after 40 years in the wilderness of belligerency, we stand at the gates of a new promise to our children—and to those of our neighbors—to live in understanding despite the differences; to determine their own fate without interference by armed forces triggered by hate.

Can we offer them a Middle East where the intellectual challenge is man's conquest over nature, free of man's conquest over man? In brief to bring peace.

We remember the last words of Moses before parting with his people at the gates of the promised land. He admitted his inability to provide them with adequate clothing and fresh bread and he offered them the right of choice: "I have set before you life and death; blessing and cursing. Therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live." (Deuteronomy, 30, 19)

Mr. President, I speak with a sense of urgency as the coming few months may be crucial. During this brief period we may begin negotiations on one of the most important issues of our day—or miss the ark of hope. This brief period may produce the long sought after breakthrough or be absorbed by political paralysis.

Confidence, that was built carefully—almost tacitly—among several parties in the area, may evaporate. A coalition for peace, held together by fragile links, may fall apart with uncertain likelihood of revival.

Present crises—in the Persian Gulf or Lebanon—may take unexpected turns. Disillusionment with the absence of progress may produce new coalitions of hostility. Thus, in the absence of a vibrant peace process, the political skies may become capricious again; bringing drought to a thirsty region.

Against these prospects of uncertainty stands the unprecedented—if vulnerable—reality whereby relevant parties to the conflict see a way to begin negotiations.

Indeed, two years ago, both Arabs and Israelis announced from this podium support for the current initiative for peace.

Moreover, since then, further progress has been made.

We have rekindled our peace with Egypt and intensified the dialogue with its leaders and people. We found President Mubarak to be a builder of better life for his people and of bridges for comprehensive peace in the region.

At the cedar groves of the mountain of Ifrane, we met courageous leadership: King Hassan of Morocco calling for peace.

Across the Jordan River, rich in history and poor in water, we hear the echo of the voice of King Husayn. An experienced leader who wishes, like us, to bring our peoples out of the darkness of old hostility into the new greenhouses of peace, security and development.

In the West Bank and Gaza we notice an unannounced change. Many Palestinians seem to have concluded that violence leads nowhere, that dialogue should not be postponed. There is a readiness to negotiate in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

We have all matured politically with the repeated failure at attempts to produce peace plans for our region; we have realized that none can be acceptable as a precondition for negotiation. For it is the object of negotiation to produce solutions otherwise unattainable. Hence, over the past three years, efforts have focused on the most promising plan: begin negotiations without pre-planning their outcome.

Five months ago these efforts crystallized and found expression in a document worked out with the support of American emissaries, whose tireless and creative efforts should be credited with much of what has been accomplished. It reflected a meeting of minds based on eight principles:

1. The goal is peace, direct negotiations are the way to get there.

2. An international conference is the door to direct negotiations. Once convened it should lead immediately to face-to-face, bilateral negotiations.

3. The conference will not impose a settlement or veto agreements reached bilaterally.

4. Those who attend the conference must accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and renounce terrorism and violence.

5. Negotiations are to solve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. This is to be done in negotiations between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the Israeli delegation.

6. Negotiations will be conducted independently in three bilateral/geographic committees:

—a Jordanian/Palestinian delegation and an Israeli delegation in one.

—a Syrian and Israeli delegation in another.

—a Lebanese and Israeli delegation in the third. All delegations, as well as an Egyptian one, will be invited to participate in a fourth, multilateral committee.

7. Whereas the bilateral committee will be engaged in solving the conflicts of the past, the multilateral committee will deal with charting opportunities for the region's future.

8. The five permanent members are to serve as the matchmakers; entrusted with bringing the parties together, and legitimizing the process whereby the parties negotiate freely and directly, without uninvited—and occasionally divided—external involvement. This is not a ceremonial task, but an essential role for facilitating negotiations.

Mr President, Israel is united in its search for peace; in our desire to negotiate directly with our neighbors. We differ over how best to move the process forward. An international conference raises opposition in some Israeli quarters, while others see it as an opening.

The Israeli Cabinet is divided on the issue and is yet to make a decision. Much depends on the nature of the conference. Unless the permanent members of the Security Council respect the current consensus—rather than insist on their old preferences—the international conference will remain just a slogan.

We call upon the Soviet Union to credit us with the same good faith in our efforts for peace as we credit it in its readiness to make glasnost a way of life. The Soviet Union is not our enemy. It must be aware of our historical and family attachment to our brethren living on its land. We appeal to the new leadership in Moscow to allow the Jewish people to express their identity freely and to allow them to reunite with their destiny in the land of their ancestors.

We call upon the People's Republic of China, the great country that we respect, not to be timid or one-sided in its support for free negotiation.

To both Moscow and Beijing we say candidly, diplomatic relations are not the prize for peace but a channel for communication. Those wishing to participate in bringing peace cannot confine their relations to one side of the rivalry alone.

I would like to address the Palestinian people: The time for recrimination and blame is past. These have brought only violence and terror. Now is the time to turn from violence to dialogue, and travel jointly towards a different destiny. There your children, like ours, will live in self-respect, exercise self-expression and enjoy freedom and peace. We, who have experienced others' domination, do not wish to dominate others. We, who sought justice and security, do not wish to deny them to others.

Mr. President, for the past forty years, this ancient region has become—not by choice—a testing ground for the technology of war. Thousands of human lives have been lost tragically and billions of dollars were spent to no avail.

We are unable to change the past—yet we can design a future where our region can develop into a testing ground for mobilizing science and technology to offer a new source of growth. A future where peace attracts economic investment; a future where resources spared by restraining arms races are invested in basic and higher education.

It is this vision of an alternative future that has given birth to the suggestion that in the wake of the opening of political negotiations, an economic conference—without political strings attached—will take place. Composed of those who have a stake in regional stability, and the capacity to contribute to it, it can offer a most imaginative plan for regional development.

Mr. President, to those who preach indecision; to those who take shelter in the illusion of a tranquil status quo, we say: This is our moment of choice. Decisions of today will determine the fate of our people for decades to come.

Our choice is between hatred and dialogue; suspicion and hope;

Our choice is between investment in an endless arms race and, between investment in the well-being of our people;

Our choice is between extremism and moderation; between fundamentalism and reason. It is our choice to prevent the next war.

Mr. President, I welcome the forthcoming visit of Secretary Shultz to our region as an opportunity to negotiate the remaining obstacles.

I am convinced there are no conflicts without hope for solution—only people who have lost hope in their search for solutions. I am convinced that the real conflict today in the Middle East is not between Jew and Moslem; Arab and Israeli; Palestinian and Zionist. The conflict is between "past oriented" leadership and "future oriented" ones; between those resigned to the fatalism of belligerency and those determined to alter this fate. For the future of our children for a better tomorrow, we must all stand up to the preachers of war.

To the advocates of destruction, united we say: There are no holy wars, only holy human lives.

Mr. President, already on the first day of our independence I learned from my mentor, David Ben-Gurion, that peace is the highest degree of security; and the moral call is the highest degree of wisdom.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Peres Comments on U.S. Visit, Peace Process

TA011921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Peres has just left the U.S. to return to Israel. Before leaving, the foreign minister summed up his visit to our reporter Jonathan Schechter.

[Begin recording] The foreign minister called his trip intense and gratifying. He pointed to his meetings with the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers as well as with those of other countries such as Hungary, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and South Korea. With some, he said, there have been no contacts in 20 years. What has he learned over the past week? Primarily, said Peres, about the peace process:

[Peres] First [words indistinct] the rumors that it is very far from being a dead issue. It is very much alive, and it will remain alive because so many people are sincerely interested in the peace momentum; and it doesn't look that there is an alternative to start the peace momentum in the foreseeable future without any international opening. [passage omitted]

Partial Acceptance of U.S.-Saudi Deal Urged

TA011111 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Oct 87 p 7

[Editorial: "Half a Deal"]

[Text] The semi-annual spectacle of a U.S. effort to sell weapons to moderate Arab states is on again in Washington. As usual, the administration emerges from a series of talks with the Arab state in question. This time it is Saudi Arabia, with a large list of desired weapons, from fighter jets to missiles, to armored personnel carriers and advanced electronic items. Immediately a group of senators and congressmen, known collectively as "Israel's friends in Congress," faces the administration and declares that this will not be. As long as the Arab state does not advance toward peace with Israel, as Egypt did, it will not receive sophisticated weapons, the declared aim of which is to curtail an Iranian threat or Soviet subversion, but which might actually be used against Israel, whether directly or after they reach the hands of terrorists. There is an automatic majority in the House of Representatives against the administration. The struggle is being waged in the Senate. Israel's friends there have hurried to collect the signatures of over 50 senators in order to prove to the administration that there is no point in continuing to fight.

This is where the second act begins: bargaining. The administration asks Israel and AIPAC [American-Israel Political Action Committee] lobbyists not to fight the deal, which is essential for strengthening the U.S. position in the Middle East and which may also help the peace process. Some Israelis are convinced by this argument, but they demand a political concession from the weapons buyer (for example, a declaration of nonbelligerency from Jordan). Other Israelis, who are not as eager to facilitate the peace process, are happy to learn that they can slow it down by torpedoing the weapons deal.

In the third act the Arabs get angry, threaten to purchase Soviet or West European weapons, and suspend their orders from Washington. The administration comes to Israel and explains to it that everybody would be better off if U.S. influence, which goes hand in hand with the weapons, were preserved. Israel—assuming for a minute that there is only one Israel—admits the verity of the argument, but explains that it cannot publicly cooperate in a weapons deal involving a declared enemy. The hint dropped is that the fight against the deal will not be firm. But its magnitude depends on thinning out the number of items on the list.

This play is currently being staged anew in the Saudi theater in Washington. The roles, scenarios, and dialogues are familiar, and only the ending can be improvised. This time Israel can state clearly that it is willing to regard the Saudi deal as a test case, after several items (mainly the air-to-surface missiles) which endanger Israel are dropped. The test will be whether the weapons will be transferred to an enemy army during war (or what will happen if they are left in Saudi hands after the Kingdom falls through the efforts of Khomeyni's saboteurs). The real debate should be held on a political-security level, not by means of Israel's and its friends' show of power vis-a-vis the administration. Considering the present U.S. imbroglio in the Arab peninsula, we can accept half a deal.

Confrontation With U.S. Arms to Jordan Feared

TA010933 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Jerusalem has learned that following the arms deal with Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, the U.S. Administration will ask Congress to approve the sale of F-16's to Jordan. This issue will be at the center of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' talks in Jordan in 2 weeks time, to be held as part of his visit to the area.

Political sources in Jerusalem have expressed the fear that Israel will find it difficult to oppose this deal because Jordan has informed the U.S. Administration of the details of a generous Soviet offer of MIG-29's under excellent financial terms. The U.S. Administration claims that it would be better for Jordan to depend on the United States for the supply of weaponry and spare parts, rather than develop a dependency on the Soviet Union, noting that this would also serve Israel's interests.

Despite the fact that people in Jerusalem think the negotiations between Jordan and the Soviet Union are nothing but a "trick" aimed at putting pressure on the United States, there is a growing fear that this will lead to a confrontation between Israel and the United States.

Peres To Continue Activity Among U.S. Jews

TA011841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says he will continue to encourage U.S. Jewish organizations to express their views on the peace process. Speaking to our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Mr Peres said that he broke no dam. According to Israel's declaration of independence, Israel belongs to its citizens and to the Jewish people as a whole. The future of Israel is something for all the Jews to concern themselves with. The U.S. Jewish organizations are involved in events in Israel, such as the issue of who is a Jew. The Likud and the Labor Party both have party branches in the United States. Party representatives from Israel have visited, and Mr Peres himself represents the Labor Party's stand.

The vice prime minister added that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is doing this all the time and comes out against the international conference. It makes no difference if he does so in New York, in Jerusalem, or in an interview with a U.S. newspaper.

Mr Peres has wound up his visit to the United States and is scheduled to return to Israel soon.

Shamir Calls Move 'Negative'

TA011136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir says Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' call on U.S. Jewry to take a stand on the issue of an international peace conference is a clear violation of a long-held understanding between Israel and the disapora:

[Begin Shamir recording] I'm sure it was a very negative step of Mr Peres. There is a tradition since many years that the American Jewish community is not involved in any political confrontations inside Israel. This tradition is very important, very useful, because it gives the American Jewish community the ability to stand together in its help and support to Israel, especially when they have some problems with the American Administration. This step was a violation of this tradition, and I regret it very much. [end recording]

Prime Minister Shamir also told reporter Dick Winter that Peres perhaps wanted to make up for his logical statements in his UN speech about the conflict in Israel over the international peace conference by making such an erroneous statement.

As to this morning's declaration by Likud Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i that the prime minister must make a surgical response to the Peres statement, Shamir answered: I am not a surgeon; I am only trying to preserve the national unity government.

Shamir Interviewed on Romania Visit, Talks

AU281933 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 39, 24 Sep 87 p 11

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Romanian journalists Neagu Udroiu and Lucian Avramescu in Isreal under the "Dispatch from Tel Aviv" column entitled: "Dialogue About Peace"; date not given]

[Text] A few days ago, we paid a visit to Israel. As guests of that country's Foreign Ministry, we covered a route rich in places of great documentary interest, met with people from various walks of life, asked questions, and received answers. Our notebooks will help us write our reportages on the impressions gained from the long itinerary prepared for us by our hosts. We will start with what one may consider the highlight of our journalistic program in the first part of this month: our reception by Mr Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel.

The meeting took place in his Cabinet, situated on the second floor of a building that hosts various governmental offices. At the appointed time on Monday afternoon, we were allowed to enter. After the introduction formalities, we took our seats at a little table in front of the bureau table. This meeting took place shortly after the

Bucharest talks between Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Israeli premier. We asked Mr Shamir to comment on that event.

He began by telling us that in the days following his visit to Romania, he presented his considerations on the content of his meetings and program in our country to the Israeli Government and public, and to the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament.

"It was a useful visit," the Israeli prime minister said. "It was a good opportunity for me to discuss with President Nicolae Ceausescu important problems of international life, particularly various peace efforts being made in this part of the world. I hope that this broad exchange of views with President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is very familiar with the situation in our region, will serve the interests of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world."

Romania and Israel are two countries between which friendly relations have been developing for a long time. We asked him about opportunities to further expand these relations to our mutual benefit.

"During our Bucharest talks, we tackled various aspects of the cooperation between Romania and Israel. We jointly agreed on a number of measures. In the coming months, we are expecting a trade delegation from Romania here, to identify new opportunities, particularly with regard to increasing the volume of trade exchanges. The session of the Joint Israeli-Romanian Economic Commission will then take place to reach agreement on all the details of exchanges between our countries, particularly to increase economic ties. As far as cultural exchanges are concerned, I believe that both sides, the cultural bodies in our countries, should take steps along these lines. I do not think I should go into detail here. But I believe that there are no obstacles to expand and diversify bilateral exchanges of cultural programs, artistic groups, and delegations of writers and journalists. Personally, I believe that these exchanges are very useful for both sides."

The discussions held in various Israeli cities with authoritative figures, as well as direct on-the-spot observations allowed us to better understand the domestic reality in Israel, which is harder to understand from far away. We ask the prime minister to tell us about domestic priorities in his country. Here is his answer:

"I must stress that our main concerns are economic in nature. The most important task of our government of national unity is to improve the economic situation. We believe that we are making progress, although we are still not satisfied. We have not done enough yet. We have reduced the inflation rate. It is lower than before, but still too high. We currently have an inflation rate of 19 to 20 percent. This year we plan to reduce inflation to 16 or 17 percent, so that next year it can go below the 10 percent mark. We are taking steps to improve our trade balance, at least to make it less negative. Our current annual trade deficit amounts to $3 billion, which is very high for a country of our size. We must increase exports and curtail imports. This year we will increase our net national product by 4 percent. This will be the first time in 15 years that we will have had such an increase. Of course, we are concerned with other problems, as well. We must improve the situation in agriculture. We also wish to reduce the level of unemployment, which is quite high in certain areas. We must improve services. But above everything, I must emphasize that our most important problem and central goal is peace. We are making important efforts to attain this goal. I repeat, this is the key priority of our government."

At this point in our discussion, we felt we should ask him for an assessment of the Middle East situation: Is peace closer now than 2 years or 1 year ago?

"I hope yes," was his answer. "This was also President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment during my visit to Bucharest. He said that more and more people realize that there is no chance of solving this conflict through violence and that the only solution can be a peaceful one. Consequently, we can say that we are closer to peace than ever before," the prime minister said.

Aside from those directly involved in a peaceful negotiated solution in that hot part of the world, many international parties have spoken out for a durable peace in that region. What other factors could have a positive influence on the course of events? Here is his answer to our question:

"Peace primarily depends on Israel and the Arab countries, since it is between these sides that it must be achieved. However, third parties could help or prevent the unfolding of such a peace process. We believe that various other countries interested in peace in the Middle East could convince the local parties to reduce the gap between their stands. Such an influence could also be exerted by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu, who has great experience in this."

According to our interviewee, a particular contribution to the Middle East peace efforts can be made by the United States, which has already contributed to the success of past negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

Since we are visiting Israel as journalists, we believe that we should ask the premier about the role of the press and journalists in promoting a better rapprochement between our countries and peoples, and in developing relations between Romania and Israel.

Mr Yitzhaq Shamir answered as follows:

"The press can play a very constructive and useful role, if readers can find articles and information about our two countries in their papers written in a friendly spirit.

At the same time, the press can actively promote the cause of peace by explaining the desire for peace of the leaders and peoples in the Middle East. It could encourage the political leaders and peoples in various countries to increase their efforts for peace. There is no doubt that the press can play a very important role in this respect."

The discussion ended here. We thanked the prime minister for receiving us and for the nice words about Romania and its president.

India Denies Ex-Foreign Ministry Official Visa

TA011138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The Indian Foreign Ministry has refused to grant a visa to Prof Shlomo Avineri, the former director general of the Foreign Ministry, on the grounds that there are no diplomatic ties between India and Israel. Avineri was invited to India to lecture on the developments in the Soviet bloc. Avineri told the Voice of Israel that he had informed participants of the conference of the blow to academic freedom, and he hopes that some of them would decide not to attend the congress in December.

Norwegians Examines Heavy Water Situation

TA020620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] A Norwegian delegation has left Israel after investigating reports that Israel had used heavy water supplied by Norway for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. In the wake of the reports, the Norwegian parliament, the Storting, demanded an inquiry. The delegation consisted of Foreign Ministry officials and experts on nuclear energy. They met Israeli nuclear experts and the assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yo'av Biran, who is in charge of disarmament.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves New York for Switzerland

NC010814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left New York airport at 0200 today to pay an official visit to Switzerland in response to an invitation from Swiss President Pierre Aubert. Tomorrow he will begin discussions with a number of Arab officials and dignitaries in Geneva and Bern.

Phalangists Assess Party Resignations, Threats

NC011459 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Publications and voices, which have sold out and operate under Syrian orders, are trying as usual to exploit the situation emerging within the Phalangist Party, seeking in vain to locate an inter-Christian dispute. They are trying uselessly to strike out at the Christian unity apparent in the unified stance toward all crisis elements in Lebanon, foremost of which is the Syrian occupation. To clarify the situation, a responsible political source has confirmed that there is no dispute among Christians at all. All Christian parties and organizations are in agreement on both strategy and tactics, and their primary goal is to drive foreign armies out of Lebanon. This source also confirmed the differences within the Phalangist Party.

Another party source noted that a difference exists between the majority representing the party's leadership, which arrives at its decisions in a democratic manner, and a minority which cares about the party only as it serves its ambitions and personal interests. This minority is trying to hamper the party's activities by submitting resignations, or threatening to do so, in contrast with the democratic path followed by the Phalangist Party's leadership. The source said that since new leaders took command of the Phalangist Party they have declared their proposals and inclinations. These arise from unified Christian convictions, as represented in the stands taken by the president of the Republic and the Lebanese parties and organizations. Consequently, a misguided minority faction has emerged. For mere personal reasons this faction has begun to hinder the party's progress, deviating from its line and looking out for its own narrow personal interests.

The source noted the seriousness of the timing of these resignations, which coincided with the president's visit to the United States. He cautioned that these resignations and threats could negatively affect the president's mission, at a time when he has raised the Lebanese issue before the highest international forums. Further resignations could serve to disrupt the president's moves and to distract his attention from his contacts and consultations, the source asserted. His activities will enter a new phase tomorrow when he pays an official visit to Switzerland in response to an invitation from Swiss President Pierre Aubert.

Wakim Kills Would-Be Assassin in West Beirut

NC010805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] According to a recent security report, Deputy Najah Wakim escaped an assassination attempt at 0745 today. When gunman broke into the deputy's house in Qasqas [West Beirut], Wakim shot and killed him. The report adds that the gunman, 'Abbud Ilyas 'Abbud, had frequently visited Deputy Wakim's house.

Amal Navy Defuses Sea Mine Off Tyre Coast

NC011737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] At 1700 today, the Amal Movement's navy pulled out a 60 kg sea mine which had been laid off the Tyre coast. The mine was brought to shore where an expert defused it. The mine, which the Israeli Navy had laid some time ago, was primed to go off when struck by a solid body.

Amal Official Criticizes Pressure on Iran

LD011542 Tehran IRNA in English 1454 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Beirut, Oct 1, IRNA—An official of the Lebanese Amal Movement's Political Bureau said here Wednesday that massive military presence of the U.S. and other Western countries in the Persian Gulf was a proof to the defeat international arrogance had sustained in its imposed war on Iran.

Speaking to IRNA here, 'Ali al-Husayni added that international imperialism engineered the war against the Islamic Revolution which was carried out by the Baghdad regime, through the overall support of reactionary Arab rulers.

But, he stressed, flames of the war were threatening those who had fanned it.

The war which was aimed at crushing the power of Islam had not only failed to achieve its vicious objectives but has rather paved the way for Iran's military and economic self-sufficiency.

On foreign pressures against Iran, Al-Husayni said that the Islamic Republic has not only gained victories against imperialism but has also been able to set new standards in international relations.

Iran's recent outstanding diplomacy at the United Nations and its clear stance expressed by President 'Ali Khamene'i could be registered in history as a turning point, he said.

On the U.S. attack on an Iranian ship, Al-Husayni said that this measure further proved U.S. weakness.

Supporting Iran's stance on identification and punishment of the aggressor, the Amal official said that all the world had witnessed Iraq's war-mongering tendencies.

As for the punishment of the aggressor, he said that this would not only be effective for Iran which had sustained heavy damage in this Iraqi aggression but for humanity as a whole.

Al-Husayni condemned attempts of imperialist forces trying to pressure Iran from calling for the punishment of the aggressor and said that Iran's resistance would further reveal the true nature of those who allegedly claim to be supporters of human rights.

Fatah Urges Syria, Amal to Implement Agreement
NC020710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The Fatah movement has asked Syria and Amal to expedite the implementation of an agreement calling for an end to the camps war. Fatah also reaffirmed its obligation to withdraw its fighters from eastern Sidon once the leftist parties have designated new positions for them from which they would participate in the fighting against Israel.

Clashes Reported on Mountain, East Sidon Lines
NC012003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Clashes involving the use of various weapons have been taking place along some of the mountain combat lines, particularly on the Suq al-Gharb lines, since 2215 today. The sound of artillery shelling reverberated in Beirut a short while ago.

Meanwhile, according to reports from the south, fighting has been taking place between Palestinians and Amal Movement personnel on the Al-Qarayyah and 'Ayn al-Dulb combat lines east of Sidon since 2200 today. The Palestinian command in the camps of Beirut and the south has reportedly called on all fighters to suspend their leave and prepare for any eventuality.

Reportage on UN Activities of Faruq al-Shar'

Meets With Counterparts

JN291922 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met in New York last night with Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign minister. They discussed Mideast developments and matters of mutual concern.

Al-Shar' also met with Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma to discuss developing bilateral ties.

The foreign minister also met with his PRC counterpart to discuss Mideast and Gulf developments against the background of current consultations among UN Security Council permanent members.

Continues UN Contacts

JN300722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] New York—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the United Nations yesterday. The talks dealt with ways to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation and to bolster the Nonaligned Movement's role in the international arena.

Al-Shar' also met with Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil. The talks dealt with the current situation in Afghanistan and UN efforts regarding the Afghan issue.

Al-Shar' also met with Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou. The talks revolved around bilateral relations, the situation in Cyprus, and the call for holding an international conference under UN auspices to reach a solution to the Cypriot issue.

The foreign minister also met with Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs. Talks centered on ways to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation. They also reviewed the Middle East situation, particularly the role of the Mediterranean nonaligned states in the region.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York yesterday. Reports say that the talks dealt with the Middle East crisis and other international issues of mutual interest.

Meets With Shultz, Murphy

JN301202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] New York—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met in New York yesterday evening with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Diya'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister, and Miss Bushra Kanafani, Syrian charge d'affaires in Washington, attended the meeting on the Syrian side. It was attended on the U.S. side by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state, and Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent UN representative.

Talks dealt with Middle East affairs, the situation in Lebanon, and current Gulf developments. Al-Shar' also explained Syria's stands on these issues and stressed the need to hold an international conference under UN supervision, provided this conference is real and enjoys jurisdiction and is not a mere umbrella for bilateral negotiations. Al-Shar' also explained in detail Syria's stand on the situation in Lebanon and the external [as heard] developments in the Gulf region.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Visiting USSR Official

JN301524 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] During a meeting this morning with Yuriy Yelchenko, CPSU Central Committee member, People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi stressed Syria's permanent support for the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union to serve humanity and its security.

Yuriy Yelchenko stressed the Soviet Union's principled and firm positions toward the just Arab causes in general and Syria's struggle for liberation, construction, and progress in particular.

Al-Ahmar, Delegation Return Home From YAR

JN291248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The Syrian delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, returned to Damascus at noon today after participating in the silver jubilee celebrations of the 26 September Revolution in the fraternal YAR. [Passage omitted]

Al-Ahmar Praises Soviet October Revolution

JN300648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, opened a political and scientific seminar organized by the *Al-Nahj* magazine in coordination with the Ba'th Party in Damascus last night on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Delegations and personalities representing parties and organizations, political, socialist, and trade union officials, and progressive Arab and international liberation movements took part in this seminar.

At the beginning of the seminar, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar welcomed on behalf of struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, the brothers and friends participating in the seminar held to honor

the October Revolution. He stressed that for the Arabs, the October Revolution derives its importance from the fact that the USSR, the homeland of this revolution, supports the just Arab struggle. He said that Arab-Soviet relations are based firmly on struggle and common interests. He added that the USSR has a principled stand toward issues of concern to us.

Comrade al-Ahmar said: We in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria consider our friendship with the Soviet Union one of the major pillars of our political course to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to restore usurped Arab rights to their legitimate owners. He added: The October Revolution constitutes a major support for peoples' struggle, liberation, and independence. Within this framework, Syria acts in accordance with Ba'th Party Congress resolutions to promote cooperation and friendship with the USSR.

Regarding Soviet peace initiatives, Comrade al-Ahmar stressed Syria's support for all these initiatives with the objective of reaching an age free of nuclear arms. He said: The efforts being exerted to sign agreements to reduce strategic and nuclear arms and to ban nuclear arms would eventually put an end to the imperialist policy of escalating tension in the international community.

Comrade al-Ahmar pointed out that the forces of aggression plan in our region to preoccupy Arabs with secondary battles and to divert them from their central cause. He said the ignition of the Iraq-Iran war is the best example of this. Comrade al-Ahmar stressed Syria's stand on this condemned war. He said the war conflicts with Arab struggle, adding that Syria tried to stop this war at the very beginning and that later Syria tried to prevent its expansion.

Comrade al-Ahmar explained that the most serious regional threat to our nation and world peace is the presence of U.S. and NATO fleets in Gulf waters. He said these fleets are a military occupation force.

Al-Ahmar also stressed that Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad is the major force confronting aggression. He added that cohesion among the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance forces and the Arab liberation movements is urgently needed to confront the Zionist enemy and to regain Arab territory and rights.

Afghanistan

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

LD011322 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0448 GMT 1 Oct 87

["The Speech of Afghan Foreign Minister at the UN General Assembly"—*Bakhtar* headline]

[Text] Kabul, September 30, *Bakhtar*—The people and the Government of Afghanistan attach enormous importance to the role played by the United Nations Organization in regulating international relations and in peacefully resolving conflicts through political means, based upon acceptable and just solutions.

My government believes that no exceptional security can ever exist for any individual power unless durable and genuine peace, founded upon general and complete disarmament, is established for all.

We warmly welcome the possibility of signing an agreement on the elimination of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles in Europe which was created during recent talks in Washington between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and of the USA. It is our hope that the experience gained during these talks would be utilized toward banning nuclear tests and reducing and finally eliminating strategic nuclear weapons.

The Government of Afghanistan follows with increasing concern dangerous regional developments in various parts of the world. In the strategic Gulf region, the expansionist and neo-globalistic imperialist policies have created an explosive situation. The concentration of huge naval forces of the USA and its allies has posed the serious threat of a new flare-up with uncontrollable dimension. We are for the implementation of the proposal on the withdrawal of foreign naval forces from this region.

The senseless war between Iran and Iraq has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands and has inflicted heavy material losses to both sides. We support Resolution 589 (1987) of the Security Council which calls for an immediate cease-fire.

Powder-keg tension in the Middle East which is on the verge of explosion remains unchanged, because of the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and denial to the Palestinian people of their legitimate right for self-determination and statehood. The convening of an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned is the only reasonable way for the solution of this issue. The need to search for a viable and comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem and thus eliminating a dangerous center of tension in the eastern Mediterranean region, through convocation of an international conference within the framework of the United Nations is imperative. In this region, again, provocations from across the oceans has further escalated discord and conflict in Lebanon.

The Pretoria regime continues its policy of apartheid in South Africa through violent oppression of the people, in spite of unanimous demand for its termination by the entire world.

The noble efforts of the United Nations for securing the independence of the people of Namibia is being obstructed and aggression is still being carried by the apartheid regime against Angola and other Frontline States. Here too, the interventionist hands of the USA are clearly involved.

The US armed threats against Latin America have clearly surfaced with the scandalous military and financial aid to the Nicaraguan contras. The recent accord reached in Guatemala among leaders of the five Central American nations once again revealed the practical nature of the Contadora peace process as well as the need for putting an end to foreign interventions in the affairs of the region.

We express our solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unification of the North-South Korea and for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The reconciliation process initiated in the People's Republic of Kampuchea deserves appreciation and support. It is our hope that all sides concerned welcome this meaningful and positive process.

I would like to express high appreciation and support for the role of the constructive peace proposals and initiatives offered by the USSR and other socialist countries, peace efforts initiated by the United Nations, member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, reflected in the Harare Declaration, and the Delhi six proposals, as well as for endeavours of the national liberation and progressive movements.

The world economic situation is still appalling. No doubt that this will have grave consequences. The increase in the number of the least developed countries from 31 in 1981 to 40 in 1986 indicates the sad reality of the prevailing international economic life.

Unless international economic security becomes an integral part of the overall global security and is strictly observed, a rapid and stable harmonious growth rate and the establishment of a new international economic order could not be achieved.

Concerning the objective reality in my country, I would like to state that for nine years, however, an undeclared war has been continuing against our country by the enemies of Afghanistan. From its very inception, this war, waged through some neighbouring countries has

been increasingly intensified and has assumed new dimensions every year. Billions of dollars have been poured in by the Washington administration and other imperialist and reactionary circles for fueling this war. As a result, thousands of Afghans have either been martyred or crippled, and hundreds of thousands of others have been displaced who now live pathetic lives in exile.

The war has also ruined our national economy. For instance, 2,000 schools, 350 bridges, 50 cultural centres, 131 hospitals, 224 mosques and holy places of worship, 258 production institutions, thousands of kilometres of highways, and communication lines, thousands of trucks have been destroyed or arsoned. Total damage to our national economy reaches to billions of Afghanis amounting to three-fourths of all the total development investment in the past fifty years in Afghanistan. Huge defence expenditures which otherwise could have brought about an improvement in the living conditions of the people, has burdened our fragile economy.

This situation made it imperative for every Afghan to think on how to overcome this state of affairs. This needed determination, new political thinking and the common endeavour of every patriot towards putting an end to fratricide and the establishment of peace and tranquility in the country. This determination and new political thinking found reflection in the policy of national reconciliation which came into effect on January 25, 1987.

The proclamation of unilateral cease-fire and its further extension, the proclamation of general amnesty, including the release of prisoners, endorsement of new legislation regarding better regulation of the agrarian issues, exemption of interest on debts and tariffs of the peasants, returning of the confiscated properties to the returnees, encouragement and development of private investment, adoption of new and suitable terms for conscription to the national service and other such steps have been recently taken up for the public welfare.

More than 3,200 commissions for national reconciliation have been established throughout the country. About 83,000 of our refugee compatriots have returned despite obstacles created by neighbouring countries. More than 30,000 members of the armed opposition groups have laid down their weapons inside the country and are co-operating with the government in preserving peace and security in their localities. Nearly 600 armed opposition groups encompassing 53,000 people are in contact and negotiating with the government.

The new law of political parties which guarantees the activity of various parties has been endorsed. This is the first of its kind in the entire history of the country. The draft of the new constitution has been prepared and published for public debate by the people of Afghanistan both in and outside the country. In line with history and traditions, Afghanistan has been proclaimed in the Constitution as an independent, sovereign and non-aligned country, which shall enter no military pacts and shall allow no foreign military bases on its territory. It is enshrined in the new Constitution that Islam is the religion of the people of Afghanistan. Comrade Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has rightly stated that "the new Constitution is the constitution of conciliation".

The achievement of the national reconciliation would have been much more, if some of the countries had not adopted a hostile stand towards it. Yes, it is not proceeding without difficulties. However, there exists no alternative for putting an end to war and bloodshed.

Consistent efforts have been made to establish a national unity coalition government with the participation of the representatives of all sects and strata of the society. These include the seven Islamic parties, supporters of the ex-king, and other groups and individuals who are ready to join the process of national reconciliation. In this regard, various specific high posts of state in the legislative, judicial, and executive organs have also been proposed to them.

The policy of national reconciliation has not only been welcomed in the country but also enjoys international support. The socialist countries, the majority of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, some of the countries in the Organization of Islamic Conference, as well as international organizations, political parties and peace-loving and progressive forces have hailed this bold and courageous peace initiative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and have rendered various support. The resolute support of the Soviet Union for national reconciliation and its economic assistance once again refutes the charges by some quarters against the Afghan-Soviet friendship.

Recently, goodwill delegations from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid visits to various countries of the world. The purpose behind these visits was to inform them on the realities of the Afghan society and to invite their delegations to visit Afghanistan to acquaint themselves with the developments in our country. I would like to express my gratitude for the goodwill and support of these countries for the noble and humane cause under way in my country.

I express my appreciation to international organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, who have begun visiting, communicating and co-operating with Afghanistan.

It is exactly after the announcement of the programme for national reconciliation that the flow of modern weapons supplied to the opposition by their supporters

from across the oceans sharply increased. The USA has increased its financial aid for the continuation of the undeclared war from 530 million dollars (?in) the last year to 630 million dollars in the current year, which shall reach 1,000 million dollars next year. It has also increased the dispatch of modern Stinger missiles to the extremists from 60 units last year to 600 units this year. It has also started the supply of 120 millimetre long-range mortars to the opposition. The United Kingdom has also further increased the dispatch of Blowpipe missiles to the extremists.

These weapons have been used to shell cities and villages, carry out terroristic acts; down civilian aircrafts, murdering innocent passengers, including children, women and old people. It is evident our enemies have not abandoned the policy of "war to the last Afghan".

Our people firmly believe that, with the full realization of the policy of national reconciliation, nation-wide peace will inevitably be ensured in the country. Unfortunately, however, in the course of the general debate at the present session of the General Assembly there were some interventions in which attempts were made to distort the substance of the processes going on in Afghanistan and around it to cast shadow over the policy of national reconciliation.

I would like to emphasize another very significant development which is at variance with the allegations of those who want to transform the constructive discussion which is going at the General Assembly into a confrontation battleground. What I have in mind is the fact that it is precisely since the last session of the General Assembly that there has been radical progress at the Geneva talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan with the participation of the representative of the secretary general.

The negotiating sides have been able to prepare the main documents comprising a political settlement which are virtually complete. The gap in the positions of the two sides on the time frame for the return of troops has narrowed down to only eight months. We appeal to the Pakistani side to adopt a constructive stand and demonstrate political realism. This will enable us to solve the remaining differences, including the time frame and the next round of talks will prove conclusive.

The policy of national reconciliation and the Geneva talks, as two separate processes, are contributing toward achievement of a single objective. This objective is ensuring peace inside the country and political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

In this connection, allow me, Mr. President, to point the ineffective nature of the resolution on Afghanistan passed by this assembly for some years. It has failed to bring about a guaranteed cessation of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan as the root cause of the tense situation. It is the removal of this cause that can speedily make a comprehensive settlement possible. Therefore, I appeal to all in this assembly to embark upon a move which, instead of impeding, will facilitate a settlement.

I want to assure the distinguished delegates that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is fully prepared to take a constructive position and actively participate in the preparation of a truely balanced text which would help the achievement of speediest political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

It is our conviction that the General Assembly can help bring about a favourable international atmosphere conducive to the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as well as to the process of national reconciliation in the country. Both the processes have recently gained considerable momentum. Afghanistan is on the threshold of a crucial historical change.

We believe a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is in full compliance with the interests of both our people and all the nations of the region. It will ensure peace and security in the region and in the world, and will, in no way, prove to be contrary to the national interest of any other country.

India

LTTE Attitude on Agreement Criticized

BK011630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] India today described as a complete breach of faith the demand of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE] for a change in the list of names agreed upon for the interim administrative council to govern the Eastern and Northern Provinces in Sri Lanka.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi that the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, had issued an executive order constituting the council only after a written agreement between India and the LTTE. The agreement was reached after the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit, had a meeting with the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran. He said by going back on his word the LTTE appears determined to obstruct implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. He said the LTTE action, which was further delaying the formation of the council, thus seems to indicate a measure of apprehension on its part in facing the electorate in a free and fair election.

The spokesman pointed out that the LTTE had agreed to cooperate and support the holding of free and fair elections in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The delay in the functioning of the council would also prevent the return of 90,000 Tamil refugees in the Northern Province to their homes in the Eastern Province.

The spokesman said the LTTE should ponder if its action would meet the long-term interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, which it claims to represent.

According to the agreement reached between Mr Dixit and Mr Prabhakaran, one person from the list of three suggested by the LTTE was to be chosen by the president, Mr Jayewardene, to head the interim administrative council. Mr Jayewardene chose Mr C.V. Sivagnanam from the list to be the chief administrator of the council. But soon after the gazette notification was issued on the appointment of Mr Sivagnanam as chief administrator, Mr (Tilagar) of the LTTE called the Indian high commissioner over telephone from Jaffna to say that his organization will not agree to this. Instead, he demanded that another person suggested by the LTTE, Mr N. Padmanabhan, should head the council. The spokesman said this action of the LTTE is completely contradictory to the agreement.

Meanwhile, in a message to the Sri Lankan president, the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran, has said his organization will not participate in the interim administration unless Mr Padmanabhan is elected as administrator.

Spokesman Notes Government's Stand on Fiji

BK011646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The Indian high commissioner in Fiji, Mr T.P. Srinivasan, had a meeting with the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, in Suva today. At the meeting he reaffirmed India's continuing recognition of the governor general as the representative of the head of state. He also discussed with Sir Penaia the present situation in Fiji.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi this evening, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said India continues to recognize the governor general as the legitimate constitutional authority. He said India has been in close touch with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand over the latest developments in Fiji. India has also been discussing the situation in Fiji with Commonwealth leaders.

Tax Charges Filed Against EXPRESS Group

BK301005 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The income tax department has initiated prosecution proceedings against the *Indian Express* group of newspapers for not complying with the provisions of the Income Tax Act. They have been charged with noncompliance of sections 194-A and 194-C of the act, which require an income tax payer to deduct tax at source from income earned in the form of interest and from payment to contractors and subcontractors within the prescribed limit.

Iran

Swiss Charge Receives Protest on U.S. Attack

LD011716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The charge d'affaires of Switzerland in Tehran, who is responsible for the U.S. Interests Section, was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning. A protest note was handed to him concerning the illegal U.S. attack on the commercial vessel *Iran-Ajr*.

The note states, among other things: The extensive and increasing presence of the U.S. military fleet in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman has created tension and is further deepening the crisis in the region. This is a clear violation of Article 5 of UN Security Council Resolution No 598, which the United States deceptively claims to support. In addition, the limitations that the United States has placed on the freedom of movement for shipping and aircraft in the region—this being a (?technical) violation of the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran—is a definitive violation of international agreements and pacts, and is not acceptable to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran under any circumstances.

The letter goes on to note: Even though the regime ruling the United States claims to be neutral in the war imposed by Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the U.S. regime has no reason to commit this terrible and ugly crime, which is contrary to all internationally accepted norms.

U.S. agents, contrary to all international conventions, mistreated the crew of the *Iran-Ajr* in an inhumane manner. They were subjected to mental and physical torture and prevented from carrying out their religious duties. The crew of the *Iran-Ajr*, having been taken hostage, were then encouraged to ask for asylum, thus further violating international and humane conventions.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran registers its strongest objections to these illegal and inhumane actions, strongly condemns them, and reserves the right to retaliate in kind and to demand reparation for all damages incurred.

Australian Ship Sinking After Iraqi Attack

LD011802 Tehran IRNA in English 1755 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Bushehr, Oct. 1, IRNA—An Australian fishing trawler was bombed by Iraqi warplanes in the Persian Gulf today and her stern and the captain's cabin were hit. No accurate report is immediately available on the possible casualties of the vessel which is said to be sinking. This is the second time that Iraqi planes have raided fishing trawlers this week.

More on Attack on 2 Japanese Tankers

LD011531 Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA—Elements responsible for Wednesday's attack on two Japanese tankers in the Persian Gulf have not yet been identified. The tankers continued their voyage after being hit as apparently the damage inflicted did not seem to be serious.

Several U.S. warships were steaming near the Japanese tankers at the time of the attack and messages were exchanged between the warships and the tankers.

Following the attack, the tankers had sent radio messages indicating that they were attacked. The messages were also monitored by the Iranian Navy's monitoring control unit.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Prayers Sermons

LD021040 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2 IRNA—Majlis speaker and substitute leader of Tehran's Friday prayers says nothing is "more sweet, more desirable and more Islamic for Iran to fight against Americans' invasion."

"The U.S. and the NATO countries must know that our policy of patience is not a reason of our weakness. If our youth and ourselves are due to be martyred, it is more sweet for us to have a direct confrontation with the U.S. because first of all that war would (in the long run) result in peace for Muslims and secondly we would to fighting [as received] with the root cause of the war and the instigator of Iraq," Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said today.

Addressing a huge crowd of Muslim worshippers, Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani further added, "Most probably and rationally, in a not-too-distant future, we will have another confrontation in the southern coasts of the country, in the Persian Gulf. Therefore, we must prepare a portion of our forces for that day."

Added Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani who represents Imam Khomeyni at the Supreme Defence Council [SDC], "So far, our war has been with Iraq and in the western fronts. There, we needed less troops but now we must most probably employ some of our forces in the Persian Gulf."

The SDC spokesman called on all young Iranians who have undergone military training but not taken part in the war, to get ready and go to the battlefronts. "We will announce our program in a near future so that in case of any developments, we would have no manpower shortage and be able to give a suitable response to the U.S."

Imam Khomeyni's SDC representative warned the U.S. that "This is an explicit warning and needs no diplomatic language. Take our words seriously and don't regard them as mere threats."

"Victory over Iraq is sweet for our combatants, but the pleasure of Jihad (holy war) against the root cause of blasphemy and the element instigating the Iraqis to wage a war against our revolution, is by far more sweet. In this imposed confrontation which we would not be initiating, we prefer to point our guns at those whose destruction would bring about tranquility to other nations."

The substitute leader of Friday prayers also vowed that the U.S. will receive the due response for its recent crime (attacking Iranian commercial vessel '*Iran-Ajr*') and then "they (the Americans) can see if they still want to continue these acts."

Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said other NATO members such as Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and others who obediently follow America's policies and who at the beginning condemned Washington's adventurous polices in the Persian Gulf, are considered to be number two culprits on Iran's eyes and that "We have no fear to confront the NATO (forces) as well."

Elsewhere in his remarks, the Majlis speaker lauded the wise and sound stance of the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc in condemning the U.S. presence in the region and on the need for peace and security in the Persian Gulf.

"We will duly take a friendly stance vis-a-vis those who have preferred to adopt a right policy in this sensitive time," he said.

'Confrontation' With U.S. Seen

LD021208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] In today's Friday prayer sermons, the representative of the imam on the Supreme Defense Council referred to the recent U.S. moves in the Persian Gulf and said:

By claiming to defend and ensure security in the Persian Gulf, the Americans came to the region and started their activities. Their first obvious move was to fire on the Iranian cargo ship *Iran-Ajr* on the basis of a false report. Later, in the presence of the U.S. war minister, they blew up our commercial vessel, thus destroying any evidence against them so that we could not show the ship to reporters. This move on the part of the United States raises the question: Why would someone who has come to the region as the guardian of peace do such a thing?

The representative of the imam on the Supreme Defense Council added: We are determined to make sure that the world knows how the ship was attacked, because the Americans are so vile and untruthful on the propaganda

level that they will distort the issue and portray the oppressed as the oppressor. Today, there is no one in the world who does not know that it was the United States that fired the first shot in the Persian Gulf. We say that if, in 3 or 4 years' time, the Security Council wants to end the Iran-U.S. war, the United States should not then claim it did not start the war.

Emphasizing that we desire peace and that it is they who regard the war as a means of silencing us, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Our nation is crying for revenge. However, we emphatically request the nation to wait until the appropriate time has arrived. The world should know that the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on Islamic principles, is that it will announce its legitimate position. It has no need for war; it will remove the obstacles from its path. The obstacles have been created by those who also started the Iran-Iraq war and who support Saddam. Now, when they see that the Iraqis are incapable of doing anything, they have entered the field directly. Our enemy, which calls for peace, is lying.

Today in the United Nations and in the Security Council, it has been made clear to the whole world that their claim for peace is a false one. They should hope that one thing should never happen, and that is victory for the Islamic Republic of Iran. They seek two options: either that they are victorious, or that neither of us is victorious. As a result, the roots of war and hostility will always remain in the region. By creating the bloody incident in Mecca, they wanted the sedition in the region to continue forever, and that the message of Islam should not spread.

Israelis Reportedly Supply U.S. Weapons

JN301721 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Sep 87 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] London—British military intelligence sources have disclosed to *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* that recently Israel has supplied Iran with U.S.-made shoulder-launched ground-to-air Stinger missiles and tank spare parts, including diesel engines. The British sources added that the deal for the Stinger missiles and the other equipment was signed in the British capital more than 1 month ago between arms dealer Ya'aqov Nimrodi, former Israeli military attache in Tehran, and Akhundzadeh, the Iranian charge d'affaires in London. The sources noted that a large number of Iranian military advisers, who have been working in London for some time concluding deals for various arms to be sent to Iran through shipping companies—including the Israeli shipping company Tisim [name as published]—were present when the deal was signed.

The British sources affirmed that dozens of Israeli arms deals were signed in London between Israeli reserve generals, who work in the arms trade, and Iranian military advisers, who work in Iranian offices specializing in acquiring arms and shipping them to Iran. These Iranian offices are directly attached to the Iranian Embassy in London. Thirty-three Iranian military advisers, most of whom are high-ranking officers in the Iranian Army and Guards Corps, work in these offices.

The British sources added that the deal for the Stinger missiles and other equipment, which Nimrodi signed, was concluded with the knowledge and approval of the three Israeli leaders: Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. The deal was the result of the recent Peres-Khamene'i agreement in Washington [as published].

The British sources added that the agents of British military intelligence, who disclosed the deal, said in official memorandums that the deal was implemented a few days after it was signed. The British sources said most of the Iranian military advisers in London had visited occupied Palestine many times at the inivitation of those Israeli generals who work in the arms trade and conclude deals with Iran. The two sides exchange visits and hold on-going meetings. They also exchange expensive gifts after signing each deal. The sources said that the British authorities did not impose any restrictions on the Iranians in the country, although these authorities know full well the real activities of those Iranians, particularly in the field of arms trade and deals. [passage omitted on British-Iranian relations after the attack on the British vesselG]

Minister Says Oil Not Sold Directly to U.S.

LD011921 Tehran IRNA in English 1838 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA—The recent U.S. move to stop purchasing Iranian oil is nothing but a propaganda ploy, Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here today. "Iran does not sell any oil to the U.S. directly", he noted.

In an interview, the oil minister said the U.S. buys its oil through companies registered in Europe. He pointed [out] that following its abortive efforts to impose an arms embargo on Iran Washington is trying to create a tense atmosphere and is resorting to propaganda in a bid to divert public opinion against the Islamic Republic.

Aqazadeh, however, ruled out the practical implementation of the boycott and said Americans themselves are concerned over the failure of the plan.

Referring to the Iraqi air raids on oil tankers in the Persian Gulf, the minister said the attacks are aimed at spreading insecurity in the region as well as involving Iran in a clash with other forces. Iraqi attacks have not caused any lull in Iran's oil exports, Aqazadeh stressed.

Elsewhere, Aqazadeh termed the causes of disorder in the oil market as "violations of the Persian Gulf Cooperative Council members" and said he would stress on investigation of such violations at the forthcoming meet with his counterparts from Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia in Tehran.

U.S. Oil Embargo 'Propaganda'

NC011930 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh seated at a table answering correspondent's questions]

[Text] Our petroleum minister, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, has described the commotion over the U.S. embargo on Iranian oil purchases as a propaganda ploy.

Following the announcement of the U.S. embargo on Iranian oil purchases, Petroleum Minister Aqazadeh was interviewed by our correspondent. Explaining the Islamic Republic's position, he said: In view of the fact that the Americans failed to implement their arms embargo against Iran, they started up an extensive propaganda commotion over this to ensure that the propaganda campaign against Iran would continue. This move is nothing but a propaganda ploy.

He added: We do not sell oil to the United States directly. Instead, Iran sells oil to companies registered in Europe. With the exception of Israel and South Africa, we sell oil to the entire world. The oil may go anywhere.

He added: This decision by the U.S. Government will not affect Iran's oil exports, because we will export our oil according to the ceiling set by OPEC. We are not at all concerned about this.

Musavi Stresses Resistance to All Enemies

LD020802 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Esfahan, Oct. 1, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here today that regardless of who our enemies are, whether it is the Iraqi regime or the U.S., Iran will confidently tread the path of victory. This is the motto of the Islamic Revolution, he added.

The premier on a tour of this central province, made the remarks to a gathering of provincial and district governors and mayors of cities, where he stressed Iran will firmly resist the enemies in the Persian Gulf because the Islamic Revolution cannot step back. "We are prepared to counter enemy moves at any juncture," he added.

Outlining the political and social situation of the country, Musavi said the enemies have come to the conclusion that if the war continues, it will result in the absolute defeat of the Iraqi regime. This conclusion stems from the outcome of daring operations of Iranian forces in war fronts, Musavi noted.

After these victorious operations, he said, forces opposing the Islamic Republic became united, and a kind of coordination was established between the East and West. Coordination and presence of these forces in the Persian Gulf is aimed at containing the Islamic Revolution and its global impacts, Musavi stressed.

102 Iraqi POW's Released to Red Cross

LD020817 Tehran IRNA in English 0810 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2 IRNA—Iran Thursday unilaterally released 102 disabled and old Iraqi POWs. The POWs were handed over to representatives of the Red Cross international at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport to be flown home aboard a Red Cross plane.

One of the POWs asked for political asylum before boarding the plane.

The POW, identified as Rasan Owdeh Hasan Saadi [spelling as received] told reporters at the airport that he refused to go back to Iraq because of Saddam Husayn's repressive rule.

Saadi said he was confident his request for political asylum would entail numerous problems for his family, including his wife and two children. "But I remain here because for me Islam is more important than my family," he told a group of Iranian and foreign reporters.

Morteza Sarmadi in charge of Foreign Ministry's public relations office told reporters that Iran has so far released 704 disabled and old Iraqi POWs in 11 groups. But Iraq, he said, has only freed 613 Iranian POWs, 54 percent of whom he said were civilians.

Sarmadi said the Iraqi regime had not released even a single Iranian POW since two years ago and regretted that no international organisation had bothered to pressure Iraq in this respect.

On Iraq's proposal to exchange all POWs, Sarmadi said based on the Third Geneva Convention, the proposal was irrational and not practicable, because, he added, such an exchange is impossible as long as hostilities between the two warring nations continue.

The Foreign Ministry official also said within the framework of international regulations, including the various Geneva conventions, Iran has been demanding the release of POWs held captive for more than five years, those under 16 when captured, those over 60 years of

age, the disabled and incurable ones, as well as civilian POWs including physicians and relief workers. But, he regretted that this request has received no welcome by Baghdad.

Sarmadi accused Iraq of mistreating, torturing and in many instances martyring Iranian POWs through its Ba'thist agents.

The Iraqi regime, he said, even does not allow immediate relatives of Iranian POWs to visit them at POW camps or send them presents. Relatives of Iraqi POWs are also barred from sending souvenirs to their loved ones in Iran, he added.

Sarmadi also said so far 36 Iraqi POWs have asked for political asylum after their release which request has been accepted by the Islamic Republic.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Iraqi Bombings 'Martyr' Civilians

LD011650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Ba'thist Iraqi regime aircraft today attacked several industrial units in Ilam, Bakhtaran, and Khuzestan Provinces. In the course of these attacks, several units were damaged and many civilians were martyred and wounded.

The report also notes that aircraft of the aggressor Iraqi regime also invaded the airspace of Ahvaz, but the (?air) defenses of the combatants of Islam forced them to flee the region.

Communique No 2,967

LD011854 Tehran IRNA in English 1644 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 1, IRNA—Iraqi military and industrial centers in Khanaqin, Banmil, Halwan, Mandali, Naft Khaneh, mokatu [place-name as received], Zurbatiyah and Badrah were targeted by the retaliatory fire of Iran's long-range artillery Wednesday, sustaining heavy casualties and losses, said a military communique here today.

Communique No. 2967 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces added that power installations in Al-Sulaymaniyah, a matches factory in northern Halabjah, Dujaylah oil center, Basra industrial sites as well as Basra, Al-Jaliyah and Al-Tayyibah air ports were also shelled by Iranian artillery over the past few days.

Artillery and tank fire of the Iranian combatants set afire and destroyed parts of Iraqi defensive positions as well as military equipment throughout the war fronts.

Infiltration and advance of two Iraqi patrol units in Sumar and Yebis operational theaters were thwarted by artillery fire on Muslim forces which forced the enemy troops to flee from the area leaving behind considerable number of casualties.

An Iraqi patrol unit was also shelled by Iranian artillery in areas opposite Qasr-e Shirin sustaining some casualties. Enemy activities on Maymak, Mandali and Dehloran axes were checked by Iranian forces who inflicted some losses and casualties on them.

More than 10 Iraqi gun emplacements and three light and heavy vehicles were destroyed and a group of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded when their positions came under artillery fire of Iranian Gendarmerie Forces Wednesday.

Five commercial vessels and tankers were intercepted by Iranian naval forces in the Strait of Hormuz Wednesday, but were allowed to sail since they did not carry any Iraq-bound cargo.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province were shelled by Iraqi long-range artillery fire over the past 24 hours as a result of which several houses were damaged and a number of civilians were martyred or wounded, the communique concluded.

Pakistan

Karachi Notes Border Clash in Siachen Area

BK011054 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The minister of state for defense, Rana Naim Mahmud, told both houses of parliament that there were serious clashes in the Bilafond area in Siachen on 24 and 25 September. The Armed Forces have taken all necessary steps for security of the Siachen area and the situation is completely under the control of the Pakistani forces. He was speaking on identical privilege motions in the National Assembly.

The minister of state said our soldiers defended their positions bravely and inflicted heavy casualties on the Indian forces. He said the information as disseminated by Indian propaganda about the clashes and the casualties suffered by Pakistan is highly exaggerated. In fact, Indian casualties are very heavy.

These privilege motions were sought to be moved by Hamza, Laiaqat Baluch, Mumtaz Ahmed Tarar, Y. Ahmed Nazaz, Haji Mohammad Yaqub Khan, Raja Sahab Zafar and Syed Fakhr Imam.

The minister of state for defense said that on more than one occasion the government had reminded India of those agreements and proposals under international laws that prohibit use of force to settle disputes between the two countries. The time for the motions expired as the

discussion to accept or reject the motions continued in the house. This statement was given by the minister of state at the Senate on the motion of Senator Mohammad Tariq Chaudhury.

President Rules Out Martial Law
BK300953 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has stressed the need for an early settlement of the Gulf conflict. Addressing a news conference in Multan yesterday evening, he said Pakistan is attempting to improve the situation in the Gulf. He said Pakistan, a major country of the region, is being affected by developments there because of its proximity. Pakistan, he said, cannot remain oblivious to what is happening in the region.

About Afghanistan, the president said that after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the presence of a UN peacekeeping force will be necessary to supervise and maintain the situation there.

On the bombing incidents in the country, the president said that Afghan refugees are not behind the subversive activities in Pakistan. He said the national press should explain the real position on the Afghanistan problem and the allegations about the involvement of Afghan refugees in bomb blasts in the country.

The president said he is fully satisfied with the success of the current political system which is passing through an evolutionary stage. He said the elected representatives should have the opportunity to make this system a success.

The president described as incorrect all rumors about the possibility of reimposing martial law in the country and asked the people not to be misled by such rumors.

In reply to a question, he said administrators will not be appointed before the local bodies elections. The president did not agree to the opinion of a questioner that tendencies of provincialism will come to an end if the number of provinces is increased. The president emphasized that provincial and linguistic prejudices can be removed only through the political process.

Suspects Arrested in Quetta; Weapons Seized
BK01000549 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] A press note has been issued by the local administration in Quetta last night which said that police arrested nearly 30 suspected people and recovered large number of weapons from them. The action was taken after a clash between two groups of a student organization at Bolan Medical College yesterday. The weapons seized include 7 Kalashnikov rifles, 3 Sten guns, 1 double-barrel gun, and 1,000 cartridges of Kalashnikov besides several pistols.

Yaqub Khan Meets India's Natwar Singh at UN
BK020715 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and India's Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh met in New York yesterday. They held talks on bilateral cooperation, especially on trade, and exchanged views on the outcome of the meeting of Pakistan-India subcommission on trade. Both expressed the hope that the proposed meeting of the joint commission will boost the trade between the two countries. They also exchanged views on the regional situation, including Afghanistan.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Natwar Singh reviewed the progress of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAARC, and said that it has been a very useful and effective organization. They agreed to meet again before the SAARC summit in Kathmandu next month.

The Pakistani foreign minister also had talks with the foreign ministers of Indonesia, the Central African Republic, China, Turkey, Poland, and Algeria.

Later, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left New York for Paris on his way to Amman where he will join the delegation accompanying President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his official visits to Jordan and Turkey.

Talking to the *Associated Press of Pakistan* before leaving for Paris, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that he had detailed and useful talks with heads of various delegations on important issues of the UN General Assembly.

Zain Noorani Leaves for UN Meetings
BK020419 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani left Islamabad early this morning for New York where he will lead the Pakistani delegation at the Nonaligned Movement's foreign ministers meeting which begins on Monday [5 October]. The meeting is aimed at coordinating the nonaligned stand on major issues which will be discussed at the UN General Assembly.

Zain Noorani, who will also lead the Pakistani delegation at the UN General Assembly session, said that the debate on the Afghanistan issue is expected to be held in the Assembly next month.

During his stay in New York, Zain Noorani will confer with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and his personal representative on the Afghanistan issue. He will also meet various delegation leaders in New York.

Soviet Leaders Send Messages to President

BK010625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Abdul-Rakhman Vezirov, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday and delivered messages of goodwill from CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and President Gromyko.

The Soviet ambassador apprised the president of details on the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on reducing short-range nuclear missiles, which was signed by the two countries last month.

The president expressed happiness over this and commended the move by the USSR and the United States toward peace. He hoped that the Afghanistan issue will also be included in the search for peace and the independent status of that country will be restored.

President, Junejo Greet PRC Leaders

BK010555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] China is celebrating its 38th founding anniversary today. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have greeted President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang on the occasion.

In his message, the president has commended the PRC's great successes in all fields and said that the history of China testifies to its adherence to the principles of coexistence and thereby attained a dignified position in the comity of nations.

On Pakistan-China relations, the president expressed confidence that these relations, which are based on mutual trust and cordiality, will further stabilize in the years to come for the benefits of both countries.

The prime minister, in his message to his PRC counterpart, said that Pakistan-China friendship has become an example for other countries to follow. We both desire to remain committed to peaceful coexistence and hope to expand cooperation between the two countries. He said that Pakistan-China friendship is a factor for peace in Asia, as well as in the world. It has fully stood all tests of time.

The president and the prime minister attended a reception at the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad last night to celebrate the anniversary of foundation of the PRC. The two leaders and the Chinese ambassador, Wang Chuanbin, expressed the confidence that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow.

Austria's Kurt Waldheim To Visit 23 Nov

BK301603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Austrian President Kurt Waldheim will pay a 3-day state visit to Pakistan beginning 23 November. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the visit will help promote Pakistan-Austria cooperation. He said Pakistan enjoys friendly relations with Austria and holds President Waldheim in high esteem for the distinguished services he rendered, especially as secretary general of the United Nations.

Sri Lanka

'Continued Violence' Reported in Trincomalee

BK011009 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0943 GMT 1 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 1 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The deputy inspector general of police, Northern and Eastern Range, Mahes Selvaratnam, flew into the troubled port city of Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka this morning as reports of continued violence reached police headquarters in Colombo.

A senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* that Tamil terrorists carrying weapons were responsible for the violence. They were flouting the curfew which had been imposed by the authorities. Three law abiding citizens had been killed in the violence. Two of them were Tamils, Sathananthan and Ramanathan who had opposed violence.

The Sinhala Muslim Vidyalya had been attacked by gangs of armed terrorists.

Five hundred Sinhala refugees had sought protection at the Trincomalee police station.

The police official also said the residents of Duke Street Trincomalee and the area around St Mary's Church had been asked by the terrorists to vacate.

Reports of violence had also been reported to the police by villagers of Pelanwnatte and Sirimapura where yesterday morning a woman passenger in a truck travelling from Chilaw to Trincomalee was severely wounded after she was stabbed with knives by Tamil terrorists.

The driver and cleaner of the truck which was ambushed at Srimapura were abducted and taken into the jungle.

No further news had been heard of them.

A total of 6 persons were killed yesterday in Trincomalee.

The police official told *Lanka Puwath* that the police, assisted by the Indian Peace Keeping Force were carrying out armed high frequency mobile patrols with a view to bringing the violence under control within the next few hours.

While there was large scale violence in Trincomalee police reported the situation as quiet and normal both in Jaffna and Batticaloa.

The superintendent of police, Ronnie Gunasinghe, told *Lanka Puwath* that Batticaloa was very peaceful and likened the situation to that which prevailed in the pre-terrorist days.

Mob, Indian Forces Clash

BK011638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, an unruly mob attempted to set fire to shops and houses in Trincomalee town today. The mob also tried to snatch weapons from the peacekeeping force, who had to open fire to disperse them. Though reports say that one person was killed and three others injured in the firing, an Indian High Commission spokesman told our Colombo correspondent that no one was killed but only three were injured.

LTTE Attacks Police Station

BK020407 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0355 GMT 2 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 02 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Police reported this morning that gangs of armed LTTE terrorists had attacked the police station and the police living quarters in the port city of Trincomalee in Sri Lanka's Eastern Province.

A senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* that the situation was bad.

The Sinhalese population was under attack and several colonies had been raided. The latest was Kaluduwaduwa.

Further situation reports are being awaited as the situation in Trincomalee was described by the police official has been highly troubled and highly confused.

Yesterday police reported that 500 Sinhalese had sought refuge at the Trincomalee town police station after been driven away from their homes at gun point.

Reports also stated that the Indian peace keeping force had increased its strength in Trincomalee in an effort to bring the situation under control.

Indian Soldier Killed

BK020759 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, one jawan [soldier] of the peacekeeping force was killed and another injured this morning when some persons traveling in a van fired at a patrol party in Trincomalee town. A spokesman of the Indian High Commission told our Colombo correspondent that in a similar incident last night, persons from another van fired at a peace-keeping patrol party. One home guard was arrested after chasing the van. A third similar incident has also taken place.